REGISTERED No. 61—1871.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,389.—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1872. Subscription in Advance { For a Year ....Rs. 42 / For Six Months.. ...Rs. 24 } Including Postage

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, in advance	Rs. 42
Half Year ,,	,, 24
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One Month ,,	,, 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	,, 2 8
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Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

[per l]ine, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

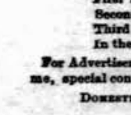
For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable [ti]me, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship HIMALAYA, 1,341 Tons, 250 H.P., Commander J. Hearman, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 19th October 1872, at 4 P.M.

Oct. 1872.		Oct. 1872.	
Leave BOMBAY	19	Leave Colombo	28
,, Rutnagherry	20	,, Galle	29
,, Vingorla	20		Nov.
,, Carwar	21	,, Negapatam	1
,, Mangalore	22	,, Madras	3
,, Cannanore	23	,, Coconada	5
,, Tellicherry	23	,, Vizagapatam	6
,, Calicut	24	,, Bimlipatam	6
,, Beypore	24	,, Copaulpore	7
,, Cochin	25	,, False Point	8
,, Alleppy	26	Arrive CALCUTTA	10
,, Tuticorin	27		

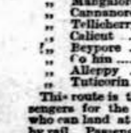
This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship INDIA, 1,010 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 25th October, 1872, at noon.

Oct. 1872.		Nov. 1872	
Leave BOMBAY	25	Leave BUSREH	13
Arrive Kurrachee	28	Arrive Fao	13
,, Gwadur	30	,, Bushire	15
	Nov	,, Bahrein	15
,, Muscat	1	,, Linga	20
,, Bunder Abbas	3	,, Bunder Abbas	22
,, Linga	5	,, Muscat	24
,, Bushire	7	,, Gwadur	26
,, Fao	9	,, Kurrachee	28
,, BUSREH	10	,, BOMBAY ...Dec.	2

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



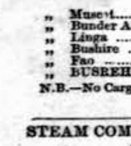
THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, commencing from the 27th September 1872.

The Steam-ship PUNJAUB, 1,030 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 18th October 1872, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BROACH AND GOGO FERRY.



STEAM FERRY (under Contract with Government).—A STEAM FERRY BOAT plies between BROACH and GOGO.

FARES FROM BROACH TO GOGO.

First Class	Rs. 5 0
Second Class	3 8
Third Class	1 8
Horses	4 0
Carriages	4 0

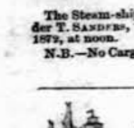
Until further Notice, the Steam Ferry Boat will leave Gogo every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, and Broach every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY.

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the Undermentioned Agents :—

FURDOONJEE JEEVUNJEE at Broach.
DINKER NARRAYEN at Gogo.
Or to the Undersigned at Bombay.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay, 9th October 1872.



STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO

Class.	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Oorun.	Hog Island.	Oolwa.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6	0 9

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay.

FOR BATAVIA.

(To leave on or about the 18th Current.)



THE First-class Italian Steamer EMELIA, Captain Cafferina. This Steamer has excellent First and Second Class accommodation, as well as a comfortable Spar Deck for Third Class Passengers. For passages apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 10th October 1872.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE Imperial Mail Steamer VESTA, 3,308 Tons, 400 H.P., will be despatched for TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL, on or about the 10th November. This Steamer has excellent accommodation for a considerable number of Passengers, and carries a Doctor and a Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

(including a liberal Table with Wine and Liquors, transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage).

	I. Class.	II. Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	£45-0	£35	£19-0
To Port Said	£33-6	£23	£14-6
To Suez	£32-8	£22	£13-7

Children under 3 years of age, Free; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

Cargo taken for Trieste, Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

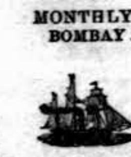
For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 12 Medows Street, 12th October 1872.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
To Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	38	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Alexandria	39	25	9-10
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	53	35	14-10
		Including Wines.	Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay :—

PERSIA, on FRIDAY, 1st November 1872.
INDIA, on SUNDAY, 1st December 1872.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 20th September 1871.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 14th October, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.



THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. NUBIA, (2,095 tons, and 450 H.P.), Captain W. B. Hall, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

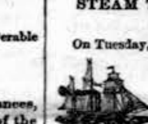
Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M. in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 22nd October, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.



THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. HYDASPES, (2,983 tons and 500 H.P.), Captain J. M. Rogers, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before noon, on Saturday, the 19th October.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per TIVERTON, arrived from London, are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, and SEND OFF BOATS for their respective GOODS without delay, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain, as they come to hand, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Rowe will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

SCOTT & WILLCOX,
Agents for Captain Rowe, Ship Tiverton.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF FRANKINCENSE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Modykhana, in the house No. 39, of Shaik Mohmud Abdoolutiff, and by his order, the undermentioned Frankincense, on account and at the risk of the first purchaser, Khoja Allarukhia Peerbhoy :—

S M A,—192 cases of Frankincense.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 14th October 1872.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY, No. 28, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY at GIRGAUM.

On THURSDAY, the 24th day of October 1872, at 4 P.M., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the Mortgagee under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage, dated 27th day of October 1869, and on account and at the risk of Ruttonjee Cowasjee Mistry, the Mortgagor, the undermentioned property, namely :

All that piece or parcel of land or ground or an oart called Motty Churney, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house, hereditaments and premises consisting of 4 stories standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Girgaum without the Fort of Bombay in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar in the town of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and twenty square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the property belonging to Merwanje Framjee Pandy, Esq., on the west by the property belonging to Dossabhoy Jamshedjee Mistry, on the north by the public road called Churney Road, and on the south by the property belonging to Merwanjee Framjee Panday, Esq., and registered in the books of the Collector of Pension and Tax under No. 45 and in the books of the Collector of House Assessment under No. 41, and which said premises were formerly and are now occupied by Pestonjee Cursetjee Shroff, Shapoorjee Framjee Rustomjee Burjorjee Cheney, Maneckbai, widow of Maneckjee Lungra, deceased, and other tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Shapoorjee and Thakurdass, the Mortgagees Solicitors at their Office in Apollo Street or to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 14th October 1872.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF VALUABLE LONG LEASEHOLD PROPERTY, situate at Obelisk Road, and used as a ROPE WALK.

Under instructions from the Mortgagee, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will submit for sale by Public Auction on MONDAY next, the 21st day of October 1872, on the premises at 4 o'clock p.m. precisely :—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the Rope Walk and the several messuages, sheds, stables, wells and tanks standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Obelisk Road without the Fort Walls of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 11,125 square yards and 7-9ths of a square yard or thereabouts, be the same a little more or less, and bounded as follows—that is to say, on or towards the East partly by a public mosque and partly by a public thoroughfare called Tank Street; on or towards the West by a public passage and a large piece of ground upon which the sheds of various persons are standing; on or towards the North by a piece of vacant ground belonging to Government; and on or towards the South by the Obelisk Road, and which said piece or parcel of land or ground are registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1896, 2377, 245, 2453, 2454, 2754, and 2754, and the messuages are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 1 and 2.

The above property is held under a lease dated the 20th day of December 1862, for the period of 99 years from the 1st day of July 1862, renewable in perpetuity, subject to rental of Rs. 400 per month less ground rent, which is paid by the lessor.

Further particulars and conditions of sale of the above property may be obtained at the offices of the Undersigned, Graham's Buildings, Parsee Bazaar street, Fort.

HEARN, CLEVELAND & PEILE,
Solicitors for the Mortgagee.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 14th October 1872.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WITHOUT RESERVE.

AUCTION SALE of an extensive stock-in-trade, comprising richly carved blackwood and English furniture, magnificent pier glasses and gilt console tables with marble tops, Tucker's plated single and double light argand lamps, handsome plated 6 and 8 light chandeliers, hanging lustres, wall argand lamps, valuable clocks, rich velvet pile and Brussels carpets, Miniature Billiard and Bagatelle tables, portmanteaus, rich vases, table ornaments, first rate iron safes, first class carriages, sets of English plated mounted single and double harness, porcelain ware, &c., a great variety of sundry other articles at Byculla, next door to the Synagogue of the Jews.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 15th inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place the valuable stock-in-trade and furniture of Messrs. Ramtoola Sulliman & Co., winding up their firm.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN MODEE KHANA STREET, FORT.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on THURSDAY, the 17th day of October 1872, at 4 o'clock p. m., by order of the Mortgagee, under the Power of Sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage, and further charge, dated the 4th September, 1867, and 2nd April 1870, respectively, and on account and at the risk of Nowrojee Hormusjee Doochee, the executor to the estate of the late Nasserwanjee Framjee Doodhee, the Mortgagor, the undermentioned property :—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground and the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the east side of Mody Street, in the sub-district of Fort of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No 96, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No 756, containing by admeasurement one hundred and sixty-six square yards and six-ninths of a square yard (be the same little more or less) and bounded as follows : that is to say, on or towards the east by Rampart Row East, on or towards the west by the said Mody Street, on or towards the north by the house formerly of Khushroo Merwan Erance and now of Jehangheer Ruttonjee Burocha, and on or towards the south by the house of Muncherjee Jamsetjee Wadia, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of the said Nasserwanjee Framjee Doodhee and his tenants, and are now in the occupation of the said Mortgagor Nowrojee Hormusjee Doodhee and Dossabhoy Cursetjee Joos and other tenants.

Particulars and conditions of sale may be inspected at the office of the Auctioneers, or at the premises on the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome English Walnut-wood and richly open carved Blackwood House old Furniture, best plated, rich Crockery and Glassware, a first-class Piano, a handsome English-built light Brougham, by Thrupp and Maberly, a handsome Bay Australian Brougham Horse, quiet in single and double harness, a valuable collection of Law and Medical Books, rare Manuscript, Koran, Arabic, &c., &c., at No. 19, Marine Lines, Esplanade.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. beg to announce that they will submit to Public Auction, at the residence of Dr. Seward, No. 19, Marine Lines, changing residence, on MONDAY the 28th instant, at 1 P.M., the whole of the valuable and handsome house hold furniture, piano, brougham, horse, &c.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view, 4 days before the day of sale.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

The Property of a Gentleman going Home.

A breech-loading Fowling-piece, by J. G. Dougall, in solid leather case, Apparatus for loading Cartridges, and 1,500 empty Cartridge cases, Rs. 300.

Also, Harmonium in good order, Rs. 200.

The Bay Australian Cob Cricket, goes in harness and saddle; is a first-rate Fencer, and very fast. Apply to

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 14th October 1872.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—TENDERS are invited by the Superintendent of Marine up to 1 P.M., on SATURDAY, 19th instant, for a small-sized square-rigged VESSEL, to be employed for three months certain, or longer if required, for TROOPS or GOVERNMENT STORES between Bombay, Aden, the Malabar Coast, and Porebunder, capable of CARRYING 400 NATIVES or thereabouts. Vessel to be ready by the 14th November next, and will be towed to and fro the various ports, or sail if necessary.

For further information apply to the Agent for Transports.

By Order,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 12th October 1872.

WANTED, for employment in the LOCAL FUNDS DEPARTMENT, Shikarpore Collectorate, an OVERSEER, who must have a fair knowledge of English. Salary One Hundred Rupees a month, with batta at the rate of Forty Rupees a month when travelling. None need apply but those who have a knowledge of SURVEYING and LEVELLING and who have had experience in preparing plans and estimates, and who can produce Certificates to this effect.

Also, a good DRAFTSMAN. Salary (Rs. 80) Eighty Rupees a month, and batta at the rate of (Rs. 32) Thirty-two Rupees per month when travelling.

Applications, with Copies of Certificates, to be sent to the Local Funds Executive Engineer of Shikarpore, Sukkur, Upper Sind.

ROBERT GOMPERTZ,
Local Funds Executive, Engineer.

GEO. NICOLL & Co. are SELLING OFF, at REDUCED PRICES, a quantity of last year's BOOTS and SHOES, to make ROOM for a NEW SUPPLY.

Bombay, 30, Meadow Street, 14th October 1872.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY,

BOMBAY GAZET[illegible]
OVERLAND SU[illegible]

The Bombay Gazette Overland Su[illegible] spatch by each Overland Mail for E[illegible] to all the [illegible]s of the Week, [illegible] Freight Repo[illegible] and a well-di[illegible] Annual Subscri[illegible] Single Cop[illegible] "Bombay Gazette" O[illegible]

NOW [illegible]

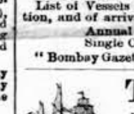
THE BOMBAY PRIC[illegible]
SUMMARY OF TRA[illegible]

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date, as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1863 and 1870 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1863 and 1870 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week.

Annual Subscription in advance ......Rs. 10
Single Copy ...... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Limited, will despatch an extra Steamer every alternate THURSDAY to Malabar Coast. The following are the Ports at which the Steamer will call :—

Leave Bombay	31st Oct.	Leave Alleppy	6th Nov.
,, Rutnagherry	1st Nov.	,, Cochin	6th ,,
,, Malwan	1st ,,	,, Beypore	7th ,,
,, Vingorla	1st ,,	,, Calicut	7th ,,
,, Goa	2nd ,,	,, Tellicherry	7th ,,
,, Carwar	2nd ,,	,, Cannanore	7th ,,
,, Compta	2nd ,,	,, Mangalore	8th ,,
,, Mangalore	3rd ,,	,, Compta	9th ,,
,, Cannanore	4th ,,	,, Carwar	9th ,,
,, Tellicherry	4th ,,	,, Goa	9th ,,
,, Calicut	4th ,,	,, Vingorla	10th ,,
,, Beypore	4th ,,	,, Malwan	10th ,,
,, Cochin	5th ,,	,, Rutnagherry	10th ,,
Arrive Alleppy	5th ,,	Arrive Bombay	11th ,,

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander F. Henderson, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 31st October 1872, at Noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.



TO OVERLAND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS.

GENTLEMEN PROCEEDING HOME AND UP-COUNTRY WILL MEET WITH ALL THEIR REQUIREMENTS AT BADHAM & COMPANY, 23, RAMPART ROW.

BOMBAY CRICKET CLUB.—The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will be HELD at the Tent on MONDAY, the 14th instant, at 5-30 P.M.

THOS. H. MOORE, Honorary Secretary.

BOMBAY FOOTBALL CLUB.—The CLUB DINNER will TAKE PLACE at the CRICKET GROUND, Esplanade, on TUESDAY EVENING, at a quarter to eight o'clock.

W. M. TENNENT,
Honorary Secretary.

TO the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY.—I hereby give NOTICE, that an ADJOURNED QUARTERLY MEETING of the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the City of Bombay will be HELD in the Town Hall on WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of October 1872, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, precisely, to consider the business left undisposed of at the last Meeting.

F. STANGER LEATHES,
Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 12th October 1872.

TOBACCOS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
WILLS' CELEBRATED BRISTOL; Bird's Eye, Cut Cavendish, Latakia, and Smoking Mixture, per tin	1 0	1 2
REAL TURKEY, for Cigarettes, per tin	1 8	1 12
TREACHER'S "Passing Clouds" Cigarettes, box of 100	2 8	2 12
VIRGINIAN TOBACCOS, of "El Dorado" and "Milo Rio" brands, per lb.	3 0	3 8
Do. do. SUNCURED "Fruits and Flowers" in foiled round sticks, 16 to the lb. box	2 8	3 0
VIRGINIAN GOLDEN LEAF HONEY DEW of the celebrated "Ristori" brand, per lb.	3 0	3 8

Liberal reductions to purchasers of large quantities.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NEW COLD SEASON STOCK.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY, BY APPOINTMENT,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED, per s.s. PESHAWUR and RIGA, their NEW STOCK of GOODS, manufactured expressly for INDIAN WEAR.

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

		Rs. a.
GLOVES	Ladies' White Kid Gloves ...Per Pair	2 12
	Ladies' Colored Kid Gloves ,,	2 12
	Gent's White Kid Gloves ,,	3 0
	Gent's Lavender Kid Gloves ,,	3 0
	Gent's Colored Kid Gloves ,,	3 0
	Gent's Dogskin Gloves ,,	2 12
SHIRTS (All new Patterns.)	Badham's Silk and Wool, each	9 0
	Badham's Pure all Wool, each	8 8
	Badham's Oxford Cloth, each	6 8
	Badham's Spun Silk	12 0
	Badham's French Cambric, per doz.	60 0
	Badham's White Shirts ,,	60 0
COLLARS	Shakespeare, Dux, Suez, Pall Mall, Grosvenor, West End, and a variety of other new shapes, per doz	6 8
HOSIERY	Fine Brown Cotton Half Hose	12 8
	Fine Fancy Striped, from	14 8
	Fine Merino Half Hose, from	16 0
	Knickerbocker, Ribbed, per pair	4 8
HOSIERY	Fine Merino Under-vests, ½ dozen for	20 0
	Fine Super India Gauze ,, ,,	26 0
	Fine ,, ,, Drawers, each	6 0
SLEEPING SUITS	Badham's Oxford Cloth	11 0
	Badham's Pure All-Wool	18 0
	Badham's Silk and Wool	19 0
	Badham's Spun Silk	22 0
OVERLAND SUITS	Badham's Blue Serge Suits	30 0
	Badham's Flannel Serge Suits	22 0
	Badham's Scotch Tweed Suits	35 0
HATS	Lincoln and Bennett's Black Silk Hats	15 8
	Lincoln and Bennett's Drab Shell Hat	12 8
	Black Felt Worthing, Isis, Derby and Stanhope	6 8
	Drab Felt Cantab, Isis, and Chester	6 0
	Sola Topies new shape	5 0
HELMETS	Hawke's Regulation White Helmets, with brass Chin Straps	25 0
	White Helmets, for Civilians	18 0
	White and Drab Hunting Hats	15 0
BRACES	Best Indiarubber, Clarence and Cantab	2 8
SCARFS	Duke of Edinburgh, Napier, Teck and Windsor	2 12
	The Royal Satin	3 0
	Washing Scarfs in a variety of colours.	
TIES	Black Eglinton and Tom-Thumb	1 0
	Coloured ,, ,,	1 8
	White Dress Ties, from	8
HANDKERCHIEFS	Fine White Cambric, Hemmed, per doz	5 8
	,, ,, Coloured Borders	5 0
	Fine Irish Cambric, from	10 8
HOUSEHOLD LINEN	Damask Linen Table Cloths, Damask Napkins, Sheeting (Double and Single). Sponge Bags, from	1 8
OVERLAND CHAIRS	English-made, with Leg Rest	11 0
	Do. without do.	10 0
JEWELLERY	Gold Links, Solitaires, Shirt Studs, Pins, &c.	
TRUNKS, &c.	Overland Trunks, Portmanteaus, Courier Bags, Hand Bags, Rugs, and Straps, &c.	
TAILORING DEPARTMENT	A large Stock of Coat and Trouserings in every variety of material. Patterns and Instructions for self-measurement sent on application to	

BADHAM AND CO.,
23, Rampart Row, Bombay.

JOB PRINTING in all its BRANCHES.—Ornamental Printing in Colours and in Gold. Bills, Broadsides, Theatrical and Musical Programmes, Cards of all descriptions; Banking and Mercantile Ledgers, Memo. Heads, &c., &c., Machine-ruling and Paging, and Book binding. Estimates forwarded on application to the Manager.

BOMBAY GAZETTE STEAM PRESS.

WANTED.

FORT.—BOARD and RESIDENCE is offered to ONE or TWO GENTLEMEN in a house pleasantly situated. Address "G. W.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

WANTED, 40 or 50 H. P. ENGINE, with Pumping Connections and Appliances. Also 200 to 300 "PUMPS, adaptable to Mining purposes. State where [illegible] condition, and price to CHAS. MAYNARD, Esq., [illegible]er and Agent of the Nerbudda Coal and Iron [illegible] Central Provinces.

[illegible]OTICES.

[illegible]ICE OF REMOVAL.

WE beg to inform our Customers and the Public, that we have THIS DAY REMOVED to No. 3, HORNBY ROW, opposite the New Post Office.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

1st October 1872.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE beg to inform our Friends and the Public that we have THIS DAY REMOVED to No. 3, Hummum Street, (formerly occupied by Messrs. Grant and Son).

THOMSON & Co.,
Chemists and Druggists.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

NON-FORFEITABLE POLICIES, BY A LIMITED NUMBER OF PAYMENTS.

For full particulars of this popular system of Assurance see the Company's Indian Prospectus, which with any further information may be obtained on application to any of the Agents of the Company, or to

C. J. WALLIS,
Manager for India.

In the matter of the Estate of SHEIT LULLOOBHAI PANACHUND.

NOTICE.—The FINAL or FOURTH DIVIDEND, at the rate of (½ per cent.) HALF PER CENT., will be made by the Trustees on or after the 25th October instant, to the Creditors of the above Estate, who have proved their Claims according to the terms of the Deed of Trust.

BECHERDASS AMBAIDASS, Trustee.

જમનાદાસ ગુલાબચંદ તરફથી.

Ahmedabad, 7th October 1872.

NOTICE.—JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co. have REMOVED their place of business from MEADOW STREET to No. 5, HUMMUM STREET. All Correspondence should be addressed to the latter place.

TO BE LET, a well furnished BUNGALOW at Parell, with a nice Garden attached to it.

Also, TWO BUNGALOWS at Matheran, for next October Season (called Rose Hill and Keepsake).—Apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.,
5, Hummum Street, Fort.

THE GREAT EASTERN SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (LIMITED).

ધી ગરેટ ઈસટરન સપીનીંગ અને વીવીંગ મીલસ લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE.—The TWELFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be HELD at the Company's Mills at Chinchpooglee on FRIDAY, the 25th instant, at 3½ P.M., for the transaction of the following business :—

To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet made up to 30th June 1872.

To elect Directors in the place of those retiring by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

To appoint Auditors for the current year, and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
BABAJEE CASSINATHJEE, Secretary.

Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Mills' Office, No. 7, Hummum Street, Bombay, 12th October 1872.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from THIS DAY to the DAY of the MEETING.

INSURANCE.

THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to accept every description of FIRE and MARINE RISKS in the following offices at most favourable terms. Particulars can be ascertained on application :—

FIRE INSURANCE.

The London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company.
,, Samarang Fire Insurance Company.
,, Transatlantische Fire Insurance Company.
,, Batavia Fire Insurance Company.

MARINE INSURANCE.

The Batavia Sea and Fire Insurance Company.
,, China and Japan Marine Insurance Company.
,, Rhein Westph. Lloyd's Transport Insurance Company.
,, Samarang Sea Insurance Company.
,, Swiss Lloyd's Transport Insurance Company.
,, Vaterlandische Transport Insurance Company.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

MELLIN'S EXTRACT

For preparing Liebig's Milk.

"I am now fully convinced that there is no other preparation that contains such nutritive properties for the rapid production of healthy structure in the child."

(Sd.) JOHN TANNER, M.D.

"This food cannot be too highly estimated.

(Sd.) R. W. CUNNINGHAM, M.D.

"Gratitude for the restoration of my child demands that I should add my testimony to the great value of the food you prepare."

(Sd.) THOS. ROBINSON, M.D.

Re. 1 AND Rs. 2 PER BOTTLE.

D. S. KEMP & Co.

DR. A. FITZPATRICK,
SURGEON DENTIST,
(LATE OF CALCUTTA,)

BEGS to inform the Nobility and Gentry of Bombay that he has been induced to begin Practice in this City, and can be consulted daily from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. at his Office, No. 12, Rampart Row, opposite the Esplanade Hotel.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.

RED PRINTING INK
AND
PRINTERS' VARNISH.

ALSO,
SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

Apply to the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort, Bombay.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR OCTOBER.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations on the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for advertisements.

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Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Termini, and of the following

AGENTS :—

Bombay ....Thacker, Vining & Co.; Chesson and Woodhall; and J. & W. Watson & Co.
Poona ....Treacher & Co.; D. S. Kemp & Co. and Chesson and Woodhall.
Calcutta ....Wyman & Co.
Madras ....Higginbotham & Co.
Allahabad ....Kellner & Co.
Kurrachee ...."Sindian" Press.
Ootacamund ...."Observer" Office.
Umballa ....Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Alexandria ....D. Robertson & Co.
London ....G. Street, 30, Cornhill.

MRS. LAKE,

SILK MERCER, MILLINER, DRESS AND HABIT-MAKER,
"UXBRIDGE HOUSE," BYCULLA, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED IN 1851.
BRANCH MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 15, CIVIL LINES, POONA.

MRS. LAKE has the pleasure to inform the Ladies of Bombay, Poona, Kirkee, &c., that she has opened a Branch of her Establishment in Poona, at No. 15, Civil Lines, where she will have much pleasure in showing a most elegant and fashionable consignment of MILLINERY, &c., together with the latest NOVELTIES of the season, which have been specially selected for her from the best "Paris" and "London" Houses.

Price Lists on application.

"WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO."
"RIDING HABITS MADE TO ORDER."
ALL SUPPLIES RECEIVED "OVERLAND."
TERMS—CASH.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay or Poona.

N.B.—"JUST RECEIVED, SUPERIOR KID GLOVES."

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,
SHIRT-MAKERS,
HOSIERS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
22, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

BEG to announce the arrival of new Goods for the present Season.

Owing to the unsettled state of the Home Markets, the Prices we now quote are subject to a rise or fall, in *Material* or *Labour*.

The Goods, being specially manufactured for us, will be found thoroughly suited to this climate.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS.

NEW AND CHOICE MATERIALS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
OXFORD CLOTH—All the new patterns in this favourite material, which is cool, shrinkless, and absorbing ...Six for	36 0	42 0
TAFFETA—A material gaining great favour, being moderate in price, extremely soft, and for comfort equal to the wear of the best spun silk ...Six for	36 0	42 0
SILK AND WOOL—Neat patterns and thoroughly shrunk ...Six for	52 0	58 0
FLANNEL—Do. do. do. ...Six for	49 0	56 0
FRENCH PRINTED CAMBRIC, with Collars attached ...Six for	28 0	31 8
PRINTED CAMBRIC, with Collars attached. A most useful Shirt ...Six for	22 8	25 8
BEST WHITE SHIRTS, fine Linen Fronts and Cuffs ...Six for	28 0	31 8
LONG CLOTH SHIRTS, Cambric Fronts and Cuffs ...Six for	22 8	25 8
DRESS SHIRTS, embroidered Fronts...From each	7 8	8 8

The above made to measure, or can be had ready for immediate wear

FROM
ASQUITH AND COMPANY,
SHIRT-MAKERS.

LUND'S PATENT JEWELLERY, IVORY AND GOLD,

WARRANTED 14-CARAT.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Front Studs	4 0	5 0
Collar Studs	1 8	1 12
	1 12	2 0
	2 0	2 4
Solitaires	4 8	5 8
Links	10 8	12 0
	12 0	14 0

WILL LAST FOR YEARS.

AGENTS :
ASQUITH AND COMPANY.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT,

IS NOW UNDER THE CAREFUL SUPERINTENDENCE OF AN EXPERIENCED CUTTER.

All orders entrusted to us receive great attention. Patterns and Instructions for self-measurement forwarded on application.

INDIA TWEED—A material manufactured of various mixed colours, very light and strong, and specially adapted for warm climates.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Double Breasted Coat and Trousers	27 0	31 0
Best Blue Serge do. do.	27 0	31 0
Mixed Angola Suits ... from	30 0	34 0
Bedford Cord Riding Breeches or Trousers ... per pair	25 0	28 0
Fancy Angola Trousers ... from per pair	11 0	12 8
White Mess Jackets ... 6 for	21 0	29 0
White Drill Trousers ,,	30 0	33 0
Striped do. do. ,,	33 0	37 0
Best Linen Drill do. ... per pair	9 0	10 0
Morning Coats ... from	29 0	32 0
Dress Suits	75 0	85 0
Super do. do. ... lined silk	85 0	95 0

ASQUITH AND COMPANY.

HAT DEPARTMENT.

All the newest shapes just landed per P. & O. Steamship GOLCONDA.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Lincoln and Bennett's celebrated Black Dress Hats	14 0	16 0
,, ,, Drab Shells	11 8	13 0
Ellwood and Sons' extra quality Black Dress Hats	12 8	14 0
Best Drab Shells	8 8	10 0

SMALL BLACK FELT HATS FOR EVENING WEAR.

The Athol, Tavistock, Beaufort, Napier, Blenheim, Isis, Worthing, Stafford, &c. ... each	7 0	8 0

HELMETS.

ASQUITH & Co.'s celebrated White Cork and Felt Hunting Helmets, wide brim ... each	13 8	15 0
The Regulation White Helmet	14 8	16 0
,, ,, a extra quality	16 0	18 0
Drab Hunting Helmets	8 8	10 0
Tweed Hats and Caps in great variety ... from	3 8	4 0
Boating and Cricketing Caps	3 8	4 0

ASQUITH AND COMPANY.

OVERLAND TRUNKS, PORTMANTEAUS, &c.

	Inches.	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
GENT'S OVERLAND TRUNKS.—Best Japanned canvas, with strong brass locks and correct cabin height.	27	23 0	26 0
	30	25 0	28 0
	33	28 0	32 0
	36	31 0	34 0
SOLID LEATHER PORTMANTEAUS.—The very best and strongest made copper riveted, with turn over edges, brass lever locks, and best straps round	24	52 0	58 0
	26	58 0	64 0
CASH OR COURIER BAGS.—Morocco leather, spring lock and shoulder strap passing under the bag		6 12	7 12
		7 12	8 12
CANVAS COURIER BAGS.—Lined red Morocco		9 8	10 8
		10 8	12 0
THE "GLADSTONE" BAG.—Best morocco wide opening, and double spring locks		24 0	27 0
		27 0	31 8
		30 0	34 0
RUGS.—Alpaca and Llama, made extra long in neat patterns		12 8	14 0
		16 8	18 0
		17 8	19 0
MAUDS.—Real Scotch		16 8	18 8
		18 0	20 0
RUG STRAPS.—With connecting handle		2 0	2 4
TRAVELLING PILLOWS		1 12	2 0
		2 0	2 4

ASQUITH AND COMPANY.

HOSIERY.

GENT'S COTTON AND MERINO SOCKS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Fine Brown Cotton—very strong ... per doz.	9 8	10 0
Super ,, ,,	11 8	13 0
Fancy Striped Socks ,,	12 8	14 0
Fine ,, ,,	16 8	18 8
Superfine ,, ,,	18 0	20 0
Real Balbriggan ,,	25 0	29 0
Plain Merino Socks, very soft ,,	15 8	17 0
Fine Striped ,, ,,	18 0	20 8
Superfine ,, ,,	21 0	24 0
,, ,, ,,	22 8	25 0

KNICKERBOCKERS FOR SPORTSMEN.

Ribbed Merino—Specially made for India, per pair	4 12	5 12
	5 12	6 12
Cotton Bathing Drawers ,,	2 0	2 4

GENT'S BANIANS.

Fine Gauze Merino ...Six for	19 0	21 0
Real Indian Gauze	30 0	35 0
Stout Grey for Travellers, &c. ... each	5 8	6 8
,, ,, ,, ... Six for	31 0	36 0

GENT'S DRAWERS.

Fine Brown Cotton ... Six for	26 0	29 0
Fine White Merino ,,	42 0	48 0
Stout Grey do. for Travellers, &c.	31 0	36 0

ASQUITH AND COMPANY.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY,
22, APOLLO STREET, OPPOSITE THE SECRETARIATE,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition for the bottoms of Steam-vessels, and every description of Engineering Plant for the repairs of Steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which, they trust, will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention :—

Best Manilla Rope, at Rs. 38 per cwt.
Do. Coir Rope, at Rs. 10 per cwt.
Do. Tarred Hemp Rope (Europe), at Rs. 22 per cwt.
Superfine wheat flour, fresh, Rs. 13 per cwt.
Best sizing do. do.
Sizing do. do.
Kerosine Oil, best quality.
Best Europe Canvas.
Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's), complete in cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Iron, English, Swedish, and Yorkshire, of every description.
Copper and Brass Pipes of sizes.

Roman and Portland Cement in Casks.	Paint Oil, of various sorts.
Corrugated Iron.	Fire Engines complete.
Jim Crows.	Traversing Screw Jack.
Smiths' English Bellows.	Belting of sizes.
Floor Cloth.	Clear Cloth.
Rollers, Skins.	Iron Tanks of sizes.
Bundling Twine.	Fire Bricks.
	Perforated Zinc Sheets.

N.B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

J. & W. WATSON & CO.

WOULD call the attention of the Public to their NEW STOCK of FANCY TWEEDS for the coming Season, the CHEAPEST ever imported into Bombay.

TROWSERS, per Pair ...Rs. 10.
TWEED SUITS ... ,, 25.

TEN RUPEE
TWEED TROWSERS,
THE CHEAPEST ARTICLE IN INDIA AT
J. & W. WATSON & CO.

TWENTY-FIVE RUPEE
TWEED SUITS,
MADE TO ORDER AT
J. & W. WATSON & CO.

FIFTY PATTERNS TO SELECT FROM.

A PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.

PATTERNS and CARDS for self-measurement sent post-free to any part of India.

J. & W. WATSON & CO.,
TAILORS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
EAST STREET, POONA,
8 & 9, CHURCH GATE STREET,
22 & 23, RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

G'S LINIMENT,

An infallible curative of Mange and other Skin Diseases in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle.

An unprecedented number of Testimonials have been received, certifying its efficacy. No owner of animals should be without it.

Per Bottle—Rs. 2.

D. S. KEMP AND Co.

MR. D. SADLER,

LANDING, SHIPPING, FORWARDING, HOUSE AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT,

BEGS to inform the Public of Bombay and Outstations, that he is now prepared to clear from Customs and Bunders to Ship, Land, and Forward Goods and Packages to Europe or any part of India.

Passengers' Baggage shipped or landed, Passages engaged, and Berths secured, and every attention paid to parties coming to or leaving India.

TERMS MODERATE.

N.B.—Goods of all descriptions procurable in Bombay bought on Commission at the lowest market rates.

D. SADLER,
Near the Old Docks, Mazagon.

18th September 1872.

SEWING MACHINES! SEWING MACHINES!! SEWING MACHINES!!!



THE Celebrated WHEELER and WILSON'S GOLD MEDAL, SILENT WORKING LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES, so well known for unrivalled excellence of work, easiness of comprehension, and simplicity of construction.

The following description of Machines always on hand for sale with spare Needles and other Assessories at the Office of the Undersigned :—

No. 1. Plain Table Mahogany or Walnut, Polished.
No. 2. Do. do. do. do.
No. 3. Do. do. do. do.
No. 4. Do. do. do. do.
No. 2. Half Case unpolished Walnut, or polished Mahogany or Walnut fit for Drawing Rooms.
No. 1. Full Case Mahogany or Walnut Polished. It has the appearance of a handsome Cabinet.
No. 1. Elliptic Hand Machine, fit for Ladies, or for those who may not like to use the treadles.

All Machines warranted. Orders from Up-country promptly executed when accompanied with Remittances or Reference for Payment. Each Machine accompanied with a book of reference. Lessons for using the Machines given to purchasers gratis.

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co.,
No. 7, Parsee Bazar Street,
Sole Agents for Messrs. WHEELER and WILSON.

AGENTS :—
Poona ... Dadabhoy Cowasjee Bootee, Esq.
Surat ... Sorabjee Eduljee Wadia, Esq.
Jubbulpore ... Baboo Moheschunder Chatterjee.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

F. GIESLER & CO.'S DRY CHAMPAGNE,
"FOR INDIA" BRAND, FIRST QUALITY.
Rs. 38 per doz. quarts, in good order.

MUNRO, NEWSOM, & Co.

1st October 1872.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned :—

BRANDY :—
Brandenburg Frères' Cognac Grand Champagne Très Vieille, Extra Fine ......Rs. 65 per Doz.
Do. do. do. Très Vieille, Superfine. ,, 35 ,,
Do. Cognac, No. 1 ,, 23 ,,
Do. do. No. 2 ,, 17 ,,

CLARET :—
Brandenburg Frères'* Grand Vin Chateau Lafite, 1864 ,, 30 ,,
Do.* Chateau Leoville ,, 24 ,,
Do.* do. Larose ,, 16 ,,
Do.* Medoc ,, 12 ,,
Do.* Pauillac ,, 9 ,,

WHITE BORDEAUX :—
Brandenburg Freres'* Chateau Iquem ,, 23 ,,
Do.* do. do. Latour ,, 18 ,,
Do.* do. do. Sauterne ,, 16 ,,
Do.* Haut Sauternes ,, 13 ,,

All Wines marked with a star may be had also in Pints at Rs. 2 per box of 2 dozen extra.

ALSO A CHOICE LOT OF ITALIAN WINES.

Nebiolo, fine	1865	Rs. 14 per doz. Quarts.
,, superfine	1865	,, 15 ,, ,,
Gattinara	1865	,, 17 ,, ,,
Tokay	1865	,, 16-8 ,, ,,
Brachetto Sparkling	1865	,, 14 ,, ,,
Villa Costa	1867	,, 14-8 ,, ,,
Barolo	1869	,, 16-8 ,, ,,
,, old	1868	,, 15 ,, ,,
Grignolino	1871	,, 14 ,, ,,
Moskato	1871	,, 14-8 ,, ,,
,, old	1868	,, 20 ,, ,,
Montepulciano		,, 20-8 ,, ,,
Moskato Rhine Trebbia		,, 26 ,, ,,
Facon Rhine		,, 15 ,, ,,

BELL, BRANDENBURG & Co.,
Sole Agents for Messrs. Brandenburg Freres, Bordeaux.

FOR SALE, at the GODOWNS of the UNDERSIGNED.
(AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES).

REAL DRY VEUVE CLICQUOT CHAMPAGNE,
(Guaranteed genuine and of first-rate quality) Rs. 40 per case of 1 Dozen Quarts; Rs. 42 per case of 2 Dozen Pints.

STILL HOCKS :—
Laubenheimer ... Rs. 15 per doz. qts.
Hochheimer ... ,, 24 ,, ,,
Hochheimer Victoria Berg ... ,, 36 ,, ,,

CLARETS :—
St. Estephe Medoc ... ,, 8-8 ,, ,,
Chateau de Frands ... ,, 12 ,, ,,
Vray Canon ... ,, 16 ,, ,,
Chateau Leoville ... ,, 22 ,, ,,

VERMOUTH :—
At Rs. 10, 12, and 20 per dozen, quarts.

BRANDY :—
Tricoche & Co., 1866 ... ,, 16 ,, ,,
Ditto 1865 ... ,, 18 ,, ,,
G. Martineau ... ,, 18 ,, ,,
Blanchy Frères & Co.'s ... ,, 18 ,, ,,
H. and C. Balaresque ... ,, 20 ,, ,,
Jules Robin & Co.'s P. quality ... ,, 22 ,, ,,
Ditto ditto P. ... ,, 24 ,, ,,

BEER :—
Norway Pale Ale, in boxes of 3 dozen. ,, 5 per doz. qts.

ITALIAN WINES :—
Barbera Amaro Spumante (Sparkling) ,, 12 per doz. qts.
Barbera Amaro Secco (Still) ,, 12 ,, ,,
Brachetto ,, 12 ,, ,,
Passito Forzato ,, 12 ,, ,,
Moscato Bianco ,, 12 ,, ,,
Barolo ,, 12 ,, ,,
Nebiolo ,, 12 ,, ,,

CANDLES, SUPERIOR QUALITY :—
Carriage Candles at 6½ as. per packet of 6. In small boxes of 24 packets each.

GREEN CHEESE—
Weighing 1 and 2½ lb. each, at Rs. 1 per lb.

GRUYERE CHEESE (SWISS)—
Weighing from 50 to 60 lbs. each, at 14 as. per lb.

ITALIAN RED WINE—
In Casks containing from 50 to 60 gallons at Rs. 120 per cask.
The same Wine in cases of 1 dozen each, at Rs. 6 per dozen, Rs. 5-8 on taking 10 dozen and above.

VOLKART BROTHERS.

[B]ombay, 3rd October 1872.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,

WINE MERCHANTS,
ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA UPWARDS OF HALF A CENTURY

BOMBAY BRANCH, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

N.B.—In all instances we guarantee the quality and purity of our Wines and Spirits, and agree to take back, or exchange, any that may not be approved.

OUR QUOTATIONS for SPARKLING WINES are for GOOD DELIVERY from our Godowns; the risk of breakage and ullage is thereby avoided by the consumer.

CHAMPAGNES.

Credit. Rs. a.		Cash. Rs. a.
34 0	Cordon Bleu, a pure, light dry Wine	32 0
43 0*	Light Dry Sillery, more body	39 0
49 0	Gold Neck, with ** (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., selected from one of the first Cuvées of '65 vintage, very dry and choice	44 0
49 0	No. 1 Gold Neck, dry, 1st quality, extremely delicate	44 0
49 0	No. 2 Gold Neck, very dry, ditto ditto	44 0
49 0	No. 3 Gold Neck, extra dry, ditto ditto	44 0
49 0	No. 4 Gold Neck, the driest Wine ever imported into this country, 1st quality, extremely delicate. The peculiar dryness of Nos. 2 and 3 find favour at the Principal Mess Tables and Clubs of Europe.	44 0
	Double Magnums, 1st quality, very dry. Each bottle is equal to 4 ordinary quarts. Packed 4 in each case	at per case. 64 0

** Most of the above in pints at Rs. 3 extra per case of 2 doz. HALF PINTS Champagne at Rs. 10, Rs. 13, and Rs. 16 per dozen.

	SPARKLING MOSELLES.	
36 0	Crown Brand, fine, recommended	32 0
37 0	Ditto—brand, Payne & Co., Coblentz	34 0
44 0	Ditto Nonpareil, extra superior	39 0
	SPARKLING HOCKS.	
36 0	Crown Brand, fine, recommended	32 0
45 0	Ehrenbreitstein, pale and elegant	40 0
	STILL HOCKS.	
17 0	Light Hock, a sound wine	15 0
20 0	Laubenheim, Vintage 1868	18 0
23 0	Bodenthal ditto 1862	20 0
23 0	Erbach ditto 1862	21 0
29 0*	Nierstein ditto 1862	26 0
34 0	Rudesheimer, recommended	28 0
42 0	Steinberger, very fine	36 0
	STILL MOSELLES.	
23 0	Winningen, Vintage 1862	20 0
25 0	Brauneberg ditto 1862	[illegible]
30 0	Scharzberg ditto 1862	27 0
28 0	Stein Wein, in original bottles, much appreciated.	24 0
	CLARETS.	
12 0	Vin Ordinaire	10 0
14 0	Good Bordeaux	12 0
15 0	Payne's Medoc	13 0
15 0	Breakfast Claret	13 0
17 0	Saint Julien	15 0
20 0	Batailley	18 0
20 0	Beycheville	18 0
34 0	Chateau Leoville	28 0
34 0	Chateau Langoa	28 0
47 0	Chateau D'Issan, highly recommended	42 0
	BURGUNDY, SPARKLING.	
42 0	Red, fruity, for invalids	36 0
42 0	White, a full flavoured Wine—Brisk	36 0
	SHERRIES.	
	Mark. Seal. Quality and Peculiarity.	
20 0	B Red—A full flavoured Dinner Wine	18 0
20 0	A Red—Quality as above, but drier	18 0
26 0	C Red—Pale, rich flavoured Dinner Wine.	22 0
27 0	1 White—Pale, delicate and nutty	24 0
30 0	2 White—Mellow, fine, and dry, recommended	27 0
32 0	3 White—Also very dry and delicate	29 0
33 0	4 White—Vino de Pasto, choice, old and delicate	30 0
33 0	Amontillado, pale, delicate and very dry	30 0
36 0*	Manzanilla, pale, old, and very choice. We offer it to those who can appreciate the extremely delicate flavour and dryness peculiar to this Wine	32 0
36 0	Vino Puero, a very delicate, choice, and natural Wine, very clean and extremely dry	32 0
	PORTS.	
18 0	One Grape	16 0
24 0	Two do recommended	21 0
30 0	Three do a fine invalid Wine	27 0
	BRANDIES.	
27 0	Pure Pale Brandy, Trade Mark	24 0
34 0	Ditto ditto Green Vine Leaf	29 0
36 0	TENT WINE (we commend this wine to the notice of the Clergy)	32 0
33 0	Madeira—Fine East India, full flavour	29 0
25 0	BUCELLAS, light and dry	22 8

Those brands with an * (asterisk) shortly expected.

SUNDRY SPIRITS, EXTRA FINE.
DUTCH LIQUEURS.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

SACRAMENTAL WINE.

Rota Tent.

JUST received, per steamer "Hidalgo," a small shipment of the above Wine, at Rs. 24 per dozen.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.
Dean Lane, Bombay, 8th Sept. 1872.

D. S. KEMP & CO.'S
HOUSEHOLD CLARET.

Recent accurate analyses of this Wine have proved it to be one of the purest in the Bombay market.

[See *Bombay Gazette* of the 5th September.]

The Wines associated with it in the order of quality and purity are—One superior at Rs. 30 per dozen, and two inferior at Rs. 26 and Rs. 18 per dozen respectively. This gratifying result shows that D. S. K. & Co.'s efforts to place a pure, wholesome, and cheap Wine within the reach of all have been perfectly successful.

Per dozen Quarts—Rs. 9; Pints—Rs. 5.

AROMATIC DISTILLATE, per Bottle Rs. 1-8.

D. S. KEMP & Co.

J. NEUBERG,

GENERAL MERCHANT AND COMMISSION AGENT, BOMBAY.

WINES.

	Rs.
PORT WINE, old, full-bodied, by direct importation from Oporto ...per doz.	24
SHERRY, very Dry,—Green Seal, from Butler & Son. ,,	25
Do. Stout, Rich,—Red Seal ,,	27
Do. Extra fine, Dry,—Yellow Seal ,,	30
Do. Prime Quality, by direct importation from Xeres ,,	20

GERMAN WINES.

By H. & G. HIRSCH, of Mayence-on-the-Rhine.

STILL HOCK.

	Rs.
MARCOBRUNNER ...per doz. quarts	35
NEROBERGER ,, ,,	35
LIEBFRAUMILCH ,, ,,	32
RAUENTHALER ,, ,,	32
RUDESHEIMER ,, ,,	24
NIERSTEINER ,, ,,	21
BODENHEIMER ,, ,,	18
WALPORZHEIMER (Red) ,, ,,	18
GEISENHEIMER ,, ,,	18
Ditto ... pints	10
RIESLING ... quarts	15

CLARET.

By TH. BICHE-LATOUR, of Bordeaux.

MEDOC VIEUX, Breakfast Wine ...per doz. quarts	10
Ditto ditto ditto ,, pints	6
PAUILLAC, superior quality ,, quarts	12
Ditto ditto ditto ,, pints	6-8
MARGAUX, a very good Dinner Wine ,, quarts	16
ST. JULIEN do. ,, ,,	18
MUSCAT, superfine Dessert Wine ,, pints	16
SAUTERNE, very superior Wine ,, quarts	21

BURGUNDIES,

By J. POIDEVIN PERE, of Beaune.

MONTRACHET, 1862 ...per doz. quarts	48
POMMARD ,, ,,	24
SAVIGNY ,, ,,	20
BEAUNE ,, ,,	16
CHABLIS ,, ,,	18

CHAMPAGNE,

GRAND VIN DE CABINET, a very superior Dry Wine, by JOHN NEUBERG & Co., Rheims ...per doz. quarts	40
Ditto ditto ditto ditto ,, pints	21
SILLERY MOUSSEUX, by Vauban Freres ,, quarts	30
Ditto ditto ditto ditto ,, pints	16

SPARKLING MOSELLE.

NONPAREIL ...per doz. quarts	28
Do. ... ,, pints	15

TH. BICHE-LATOUR'S
CELEBRATED BRANDIES.

COGNAC VIEUX, A-1 White Label ... per doz. Rs. 2[illegible]
Do. Do. ,, Green Label ... ,, ,, 2[illegible]

JUST LANDED, PER s.s. HIDALGO,

BASS' PALE ALE,
BOTTLED BY
STONE AND CO.,

Quarts in Cases of 4 doz. ...per doz. Rs.	5 12
Imperial Pints in Cases of 6 dozen ,, ,,	4 12
Pints in Cases of 8 dozen ,, ,,	3 12

JUST LANDED, PER BERTRAM RIGBY,

GUINNESS' STOUT
BY SPARKES AND MOLINE.

Quarts in Cases of 4 doz., per doz. ...Rs. 5 [illegible]
Pints in Cases of 8 doz., per doz. ... 3 [illegible]

For Special Price List, apply to

J. NEUBERG.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Noml. value ₽ sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. s.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	75
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,410
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	717½
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	223½
15,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,245
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	300
40,000	281¼	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	175 nl.
37,000	250	125	3 p.ct.	National Bank of India	102 x. d.
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	475

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	150 p.s.	Albert Mills Co.	1,600
600	1,250	all	50 p.s.	Alexandra Spinning	1,190 xd.
500	2,500	all	100*	Alliance Spinning	2,520
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2,800
900	1,000	all	20*	Bombay United	920
600	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	220
2,500	2,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,280
150	2,000	all	200 p.s.	Great Eastern	1,925
2,500	1,000	all	140 p.s.	Manockji Petit's	1,035
900	1,000	all	40 p s	Morarjee Spinning	1,000
800	2,500	all	1 0 p.s	Oriental	2,560
690	2,500	2,400	216 p.s	Royal	2,025

* Per share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	218-3-0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	283
.....	£20	109-1-?	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	43-10-2	do.	Ditto	
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£18	196-5-1	do.	Do. New Shares	225

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 10 25/32d.
London Bank ...	6 months' sight	1s. 11 5/16d. to ⅜d.
Do. do.	3 Do. do.	1s. 11 9/16d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 5/16d.
Do. do.	3 Do. do.	1s. 11½d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11⅝d.
Do. do.	3 Do. do.	1s. 11¾d.
Calcutta ...	At sight ...	100 5/16
Do. ...	30 days' sight ...	100
Do. ...	60 Do. do. ...	99¾
Madras ...	At sight ...	100
Do. ...	30 days' sight ...	99¾
China ...	60 Do. do. ...	226

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-8 to 10-9
Bank of England Notes	10-12
Carolus	290
Mexican Dollars	222
Five-Francs Pieces	221½
Bar Silver	107
Gold Leaf	16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	16-13-6 to 16-4
Australian Gold ... 100 touch	16-13-6 to 16-4
Government Securities	5 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 „

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	...111¼
Four & half per cent	...103¾
Four per cent	...101¾
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	...107
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67	...103½
5 years' Debenture Loans	...109½
10 years' do. do.	...105
5 years' do. do.	...103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	...112
Do. Do. Market Rate	...112
New French Loan 5 per cent. (2 f. 50 c.) of 1871	.89
New French Loan (fully paid-up)	... 89
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond	. 120

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

The Market closed steady, with prices unchanged.

The following Sales are reported to have been made by European Firms on the 12th instant:—

500 Pieces Grey Shirtings,	40 in.	39 yds.	7 lbs.	at Rs.	4 11 0
1,000 „ „	40 „	39 „	7 „	„ „	4 11 0
500 „ „ (fine)	40 „	39 „	7 „	„ „	4 13 0
500 „ „	40 „	39 „	8¼ „	„ „	5 10 3
1,000 „ „	40 „	39 „	8¼ „	„ „	5 8 0

COTTON.

The Cotton Market closed dull, and below we give our closing quotations:—

Old Dhollerah and Bhownuggur	Rs. 204 to Rs. 212
„ Oomrawuttee	„ 212 to „ 215
New „	„ 222 to „ 253
„ Akote	„ 232 to „ 234
„ Hingunghaut	„ 262 to „ 263

The purchases reported are as follows:—

25 Candies Old Verawul .... at Rs. 146¼ per candy
25 „ „ Sawginned .... „ 230

"COTTON."

We take the following from Messrs. Ellison, Tibbits & Co.'s monthly circular for Sept:—

Prospects.—"The out-look as regards the American crop is less favourable than it was a month ago, owing to the injury said to have been inflicted upon the plant in various districts by worms, caterpillars, and drought. The extent of the damage has probably been exaggerated, but the complaints come from so many different quarters and from such a number of reliable sources that they cannot be entirely disregarded, and few people now look for a yield exceeding 3¾ million bales, while many expect less than 3½ millions, whereas a month since many believed in 4 millions. For the immediate future, however, the market will be ruled more by the course of receipts at the ports than by adverse crop accounts; and it is possible, bearing in mind the forwardness of a good portion of the crop, that the arrivals this month and next will be large enough to keep prices in check. Under the circumstances, it is impossible to indicate what may be the course of prices. At present the general impression is that as the year advances the tendency will be downwards, but it is thought that the decline in Surats will be very trifling as compared with the fall in American; indeed, it is thought that American may give way ½d. to 1d. per lb., and Fair Dhollera be still quoted 6½d. to 7d. per lb."

After giving an estimate of the probable imports into Liverpool during the ensuing 12 months, compared with the actual arrivals in the past two years, the report concludes:—

"Taking a broad view of the matter, it seems to us that there is more cotton in prospect than will be consumed, except at some decline, in American, at all events, from present prices. Of course, the whole aspect of the trade would be altered if the American crop should yield only 3½ million bales or less, instead of 3¾ millions. Consumers, therefore, can only insure a safe business by closely watching the course of the receipts at the American seaboard; and probably their best policy for some time to come will be to operate only sparingly in Manchester, and from hand to mouth in Liverpool. Apart from the liberal supply of cotton in prospect we are afraid that the entire industry will be adversely affected by high-priced food, and a tighter money-market than we have experienced for some time past."

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—12th October.

London	Cotton / Cases / Seeds	No ship.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2
	Wooden Ships „	£2
	Myrabolns & Coir bdls	£1 17s. 6d.
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton / Coffee	No ship.
Overland	Steamers	£2 10s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£1 17s. 6d. to £2
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 7 per bale.
	„ Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4½ per bale nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 5 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 14 to 15 and Calcutta Port charges.
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
12	M. S. Elphinstone (s)	Gueizelar	Surat, Oct. 11.
	David G. Fleming	Cowell	Dundee, May 23.
	Prince Regent	Clague	Liverpool, June 25.
13	Sir Walter Scott	Shaw	Liverpool, June 27.
	Ke rata Reodrin	Naceda	Cochin.
	Nicobar	Lotreeais	Moulmein, July 24.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
12	Taptee (s)	DeCosta	Surat.
	Hidalgo (s)	Edward	Liverpool, via Kurrachee.
	Oreste (s)	Marinovich	Trieste, &c.
	H. M. S. Nimble	McDougall	Muscat.
13	Leith (s)	Barnetson	London via Colombo.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Saturday last:—

Steamer Pearl, Morrison, to Cutch.
Ship Bristolian, Morgan, to Chittagong.

The following vessels were entered out for loading on Saturday last:—

Steamer Cathay, to Aden and Suez.
Steamer Behar, to Sydney, &c.
Steamer Himalaya, Coast, Calcutta, and China.
Steamer M. S. Elphinstone, to Surat.
Steamer Oorun, to Cutch.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Sept. 9 York .... London.

STEAMER REPORTS.

Galle, 13th October, 6-45 a.m.—Steamer Columbian from Aden arrived.

Galle, 13th October, 11-30 a.m.—Mail steamer from China signalled.

DAILY EXPORT.—12th October.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Cathay (s), 93 bundles buffalo horns and 12 bundles deer horns Mahomed Lalljee; 800 bags wheat, Finlay, Scott & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Nubia (s), 8 bales hides, Ebram Molsdina; 2 cases gum and 3 cases hirabole, Jairamdass Sadoorain; 1 bundle horns, Mohomed Premjee; 28 bundles deer horns, Finlay, Scott & Co.; 7 cases fishmaws, R. Khimjee; 200 bags wheat, Salley Mahomed & Co.; 1 case shawls, R. L. Southern & Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Nubia (s), 1 box shawls, Hajee Al woola; 1 bundle shawls, Ahmedshaw Esoofshaw.

FOR HONGKONG.

Milbanke (s), 122 bundles sharkfins, Allana Munjee & Co.; 32 bundles sharkfins, Mahomedbhoy Bawa.

WEATHER REPORTS.

Carwar, 13th Oct., 5 p.m.—Weather cloudy, wind south-west, thermometer 77, barometer 30·020.

Mangalore, 13th Oct., 5 p.m.—Weather cloudy, wind north-west, thermometer 88.

Vingorla, 13th Oct., 6-28 p.m.—Weather cloudy, wind west high, thermometer 86.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—13th October, 8 p.m.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 12th October, 7-44 p.m., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 8 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 12th October, 6-30 p.m., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 9 hours 10 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Turkey, 12th October, 8-47 p.m., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 3 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 13th October, 8-50 a.m., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 4 hours 26 minutes.

Latest dates from America.

Via Turkey, (one received without date.)

Latest dates from China.

Via Singapore, 13th October, 4-40 p.m. Time in transit, 2 hours 24 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 p.m. of the 12th to 8 p.m. of the 13th October is as follows:—

To Bombay.	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta	1 13	0 19
„ Galle	4 46	2 40
„ Madras .... one received in		0 22

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

Kurrachee, 13th October, 8 p.m.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Russia, 12th October, 7-44 p.m. Latest dates from Continent of Europe, via Turkey, 12th October, 8-47 p.m. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; Persian line right to London.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—October 12.

Mulrenan, Captain, Royal Artillery, Bengal, on duty, from Meean Meer.

Hardy, Lieutenant-Colonel, late Royal Artillery, on duty, from Cawnpore.

Watson, Colonel, Staff Corps, on leave, from Augur.

DEPARTURES.—October 12.

Bennett, Lieutenant, 62nd Regiment, to rejoin, to Lucknow.

Garstin, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, to rejoin, to Lahore.

Buckland, Sub-Lieutenant, 83rd Regiment, to rejoin, to Poona.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Simla, 3rd October 1872.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Capt. J. S. Black, 11th Hussars, is directed to proceed to England, by troop-ship, as soon as possible, and join the depot of his regiment.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Capt. D. K. Evans, 1st Bat. 6th Foot, is directed to proceed to England, by troopship, as soon as possible, and join the depot of his regiment.

Capt. E. H. Curtis, Genl. List, Cavy., (on furlough), is transferred from the 4th to the 5th Ben. Cavy., for duty.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, War Office, Capt. T. Mulrenan, of A. Bty. A. Brigade R. H. A., is to proceed to Malta forthwith and join No. 7 Bat. 10th Brigade, into which he has been promoted.

With reference to G. O. C. C. 13th and 28th Nov. 1871, p. 601 and 642, the undermentioned officers are permitted to remain at the Thomason College, Roorkee, and continue their studies till 1st September 1873:—

Lt. H. A. Graves, R. A.
Lt. E. E. Kenny, 56th Foot.

With the sanction of Government, Lt. R. Gordon, 2nd Squadron Subtn. 13th Ben. Cavy., a probationer for the Ben. S. C., is remanded to his own regiment, the 109th Foot, and directed to join at once.

Lt. R. H. F. Rennick, S.C., recently returned from sick leave to Europe, is attached to the 13th N. I., for duty.

That part of G. O. C. C. dated the 11th Sept. 1872, p. 426, directing Lt. F. H. Haynes, 21st Hussars, to proceed to England, to join the regimental depot during the ensuing cold season, is cancelled.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Meerut Division Order, dated the 4th Sept. 1872, directing Asst. Surg. W. Taylor, M.D., D Baty D Brigade R. H. A., to remain at Meerut for duty with the Royal Artillery, with effect from the 28th August 1872.

Dated the 16th Sept. 1872, appointing Surg. J. Browne, 8th Ben. Cavy., to the medical charge of the Divisional and Brigade Staff, in addition to his other duties.

Gwalior District Order, dated the 3rd Sept. 1872, attaching Asst. Surg. W. E. Riordan, D Baty D Brigade R. H. A., to the B Baty. F Brigade R. H. A., for duty as a temporary measure, with effect from date of exchange.

Peshawur District Order, dated the 19th Jan. 1872, directing Asst. Surg. K. M. Downie, M.B., 36th N.I. to proceed to Fort Shubkuddur, to relieve Asst. Surg. F. C. Ghose of the medical charge of the Doaba outposts.

Jhansi Station Order, dated the 7th Sept. 1872, appointing Asst. Surg. R. Macmullen, 106th Foot, to the medical charge of the station staff, with effect from the 24th Aug. 1872.

16th Native Infantry.—Regimental Order, dated the 3rd Sept. 1872, making the following officiating appointments, consequent on the departure of Major W. A. Garden, offg. 2nd in Comd., and Capt. R. H. Salkeld, 1st Wing Subaltern, to undergo a course of musketry instruction at Dinapore and Dum Dum:—

Capt. W. G. Cubitt, v. c., Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Comd.

Capt. and Adjt. A. B. Clare to officiate as Wing Officer, in addition to his other duties.

Capt. A. Battye, Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Comd.

Capt. H. P. F. Nash, 1st Wing Subaltern, to officiate as Wing Officer, in addition to his other duties.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Royal Horse Artillery.—Vety. Surg. W. Boyd, (F Brigade,) to Simla, from the 1st Sept. to the 31st Oct., on medical certificate, in extension.

11th Hussars.—Lt. E. A. Young, to remain at Calcutta, from the 15th Oct. to the 15th Nov., in extension of privilege leave, for the purpose of studying the native languages.

2nd Foot (1st Battalion.)—Asst. Surg. W. W. Tomlinson, to remain in England, on private affairs, from the 16th Nov. to the 15th Dec. in extension.

3rd Foot (1st Battalion.)—Lt. A. Dev. Alexander, to remain at Nynee Tal on medical certificate, from the 15th Aug. to the 15th Oct., in extension of privilege leave.

12th Foot (2nd Battalion.)—Capt. J. K. Dooner, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

17th Foot (1st Battalion.)—Capt. G. J. Maillard, to the hills north of Deyrah, from date of leaving regiment to the 30th Nov., on medical certificate.

Capt. J. O. Travers (Aide-de-camp to Major Genl. Comdg. Meerut Division), from the 15th to the 26th Oct., to remain at Cashmere, in extension.

39th Foot.—Surg. J. H. Ross, M. B., to remain at Simla, on private affairs, from the 17th Sept. to the 15th Oct., in extension.

65th Foot.—Lt. P. G. Vivian, to remain at Calcutta, from the 14th Oct. to the 12th Nov., in extension of privilege leave, for the purpose of studying the native languages.

[illegible] Foot.—Capt. (Local Major) C. T. Caldecott, to England, for [illegible] months from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs.

[illegible] Foot.—Capt. C. L. Smith, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

98th Foot.—Asst. Surg. E. R. O'Brien, M. D., from the 13th Aug. to the 5th Sept., in extension, to enable him to rejoin.

Staff Corps.—Bt. Col. W. J. Hicks, for six months, from 1st Sept., to remain at Shillong and to visit the Presidency, on urgent private affairs, under rules of 1868.

Capt. A. C. Toker Adjt. 18th N. I., to the Presidency, to appear before the board of examiners, from the 4th to the 13th Oct., in extension of privilege leave.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, Sept. 25.)

Ootacamund, 25th September 1872.

Military Department.

The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe:—

Major J. Hudleston, of the Staff Corps, Officiating Wing Officer, 24th Regt. N. I., on furlough, on private affairs for two years.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe:—

Col. F. H. Scott, of the Staff Corps, on furlough on private affairs for one year.

Staff Corps.—Capt. E. J. Wynch, from 20th Aug. 1872, or date of departure—Madras, s. c., to appear before a medical board.

Staff Corps.—Col. W. J. Cooke, Commandant 22nd N. I., from 17th Aug. 1872 or date of departure—Madras, s. c., to appear before a medical board.

Staff Corps.—Col. J. White, doing general duty at Bangalore, from 10th Nov. 1872 for one month—Bombay, preparatory to embarking on furlough to Europe.

Staff Corps.—Col. F. H. Scott, for one month from 29th Oct. 1872 or date of departure, preparatory to embarking on furlough to Europe.

Staff Corps.—Major J. Hudleston, Offg. Wing Officer 24th N. I., for one month from 30th Sept. 1872 or date of departure, preparatory to embarking for Europe on furlough.

Royal Horse Artillery.—Vety. Surg. C. J. Grey, D Brig., for 3 months from 29th Sept. 1872 or date of departure—Neilgherries, s. c.

Royal Artillery.—Lieut. R. G. W. Hepburne, E Bat. 20th Brig., for 3 months, from 29th Sept. 1872, or date of departure—Neilgherries, s. c.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Government Gazette, N. W. Provinces*, Oct. 12.)

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

Asst. Surg. C. E. Smith, 11th Hussars, Muttra, to officiate as Supt. and Medical Officer of the Jail at that station, with effect from the 17th Aug. 1872, and to be invested with the necessary powers under the Prison Act (XXVI. of 1870).

Mr. H. Smith, Asst. District Supt. of Police, N. W. Provinces, is permitted to resign his appointment, with effect from 24th March, 1872.

Mr. N. L. F. MacMullin, Officiating Asst. District Supt. of Police, 2nd grade, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from 24th March last, vice Mr. H. Smith, resigned.

Mr. H. Blewitt, to revert to his substantive appointment as Senior Customs Patrol, gra Division, from the 28th Aug. 1872, the date on which Mr. R. J. Whitten rejoined his appointment as Collector of Customs, Agra.

Mr. M. Reade, Asst. Magistrate and Collector, Allahabad, to be an Asst. Settlement Officer of the 3rd grade, and is invested with powers under Section 8, Act XIV. of 1863, for the trial of cases under section 23, Act. X. of 1859, and under Act XIV. of 1863.

Mr. M. Reade, Asst. Settlement Officer, 3rd grade, to be Asst. Settlement Officer of Muttra, with effect from the date when he is relieved of his present duties.

Mr. W. E. Neale, Asst. Settlement Officer, 1st grade, to officiate as Settlement Officer of Etawah, with effect from the 10th October 1872.

With the consent of the Officer Commanding the Station. Capt. W. B. Craigie, 2nd Ben. Cav., to officiate as Cantonment Magistrate, Bareilly, during the absence on leave of Col. R. Unwin.

With the consent of the Officer Commanding the 11th Hussars, Asst. Surgeon C. E. Smith to officiate as Civil Surgeon of Muttra during the absence on leave of Dr. G. Pain.

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The following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers:—

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OVERLAND SUMMARY OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.

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The First Number of the New Series of the Overland Summary of the Bombay Gazette is a considerable improvement on anything we have yet seen turned out in a similar shape. It contains 32 pages, and is replete with interesting information on Indian subjects of all kinds. At the price, *four annas*, the *Summary* is ridiculously cheap. Sixty-nine columns of closely printed reading matter all for a mere sixpence! The fact is almost beyond belief by reason of its very marvellousness. In addition to a well-arranged and judiciously-selected mass of intelligence there is a series of articles on the topics of the times, reproduced from the daily editions of the *Bombay Gazette*. On the whole, or taking it all in all, the *Overland Summary*, published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press, is about the best, if it is not the best, we have seen and people desirous of keeping their friends in the mother-country well-informed of all that is transpiring in this far-off land would be guilty of an unpardonable sin of omission if they neglected forwarding by each Mail copies of the really excellent publication we have been noticing.—*Sindian.*

BOMBAY, BARODA, and CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

RESTORATION OF COMMUNICATION FOR PASSENGERS.

Arrangements have been made, by which on and after MONDAY, 7th October, PASSENGERS and SMALL PACKAGES can be CONVEYED in one day between BOMBAY and SURAT, crossing in boats the Par and Orunga Rivers.

The Mail Train service continues suspended, and Trains will run between Bombay and Surat, and Surat and Ahmedabad, until further notice as follows, calling at all Stations:—

	Mad. Time.		Mad. Time
Bombay .... Dep.	A.M. 7-30	Ahmedabad .... Dep.	A.M. 8-15
Surat .... Arr.	P.M. 7-45	Surat .... Arr.	P.M. 5-15
Surat .... Dep.	A.M. 8-30	Surat .... Dep.	A.M. 8-15
Ahmedabad .... Arr.	P.M. 5-25	Bombay .... Arr.	P.M. 8-0

J. R. DUXBURY,
Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 5th October 1872.

BOMBAY FOOTBALL CLUB ATHLETIC SPORTS.

The SPORTS will be held on the Esplanade, between the Cricket Ground and Money School. TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, the 15th inst., commencing at four p.m. sharp.

The following Programme will be carried out:—

1.—100 Yards (Handicap) Race (open to members of any recognised Club in Bombay.)

2.—200 Yards Race, for Soldiers and Sailors.
1st Prize .... Rs. 15
2nd „ 5

3.—Half-mile Race (open to members of any recognised Club in Bombay).

4.—Dhobies' or Bheestees' Bullock Race, to be ridden by Sailors of H. M.'s Navy.
1st Prize .... Rs. 15
2nd „ .... 5 lbs. of Tobacco.
Last man in, 1 lb. of Tobacco.

5.—120 Yards Hurdle Race.

6.—Three-legged Race.

7.—Sack Race. Open to all.

W. M. TENNENT,
Honorary Secretary.

Victoria Buildings, Fort.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[The charge for notifying a domestic occurrence is one rupee, and the announcement must be authenticated.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

BAYLY—September 18th, at Bath, the wife of Lt.-Colonel Abingdon Bayly, R. A., of a daughter.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

ALLAN—October 13th, at 17, Apollo Street, Fort, the wife of Mr. Alexander Allan, of a son.

HIGGINS—October 10th, at the Arthur Crawford Market, the wife of P. C. Higgins, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

GILCHRIST—BLISS—October 12th, at St. Thomas' Cathedral, Bombay, by the Ven'ble Archdeacon Maule, William G. Gilchrist, C. E., son of the late Walter Gilchrist, Esq., M. D., of Leith, N. B., to Emily Mary, eldest daughter of the Rev. James Bliss, Plymouth.

DEATHS.

MORGAN—September 30th, at Bolarum, Hyderabad Deccan, Arthur Holmes, youngest son of the late John Morgan, Esq., of Patna, aged twelve years and nine months.

THELWALL—October 9th, at Dhoolia, Khandeish, Francis Thelwall, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, aged 32.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BAKER—October 9th, at 17, Garden Reach, Calcutta, the wife of Captain Arthur Baker, of a daughter.

DUFFIN—October 9th, at Madras, the wife of C. Duffin, Esq., Assistant Superintendent Government Telegraphs, of a daughter.

DUFF—October 6th, at No. 3, Loudon Street, Calcutta, the wife of W. Pirie Duff, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

LYNE—EALES—October 5th, at Calcutta, at the Old or Mission Church, by the Rev. S. Dyson, J. P. Hicks Lyne, to Fanny, eldest daughter of C. Eales, Esq.

DEATHS.

AUTY—October 8th, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr. T. C. Auty, Superintendent of Police, Eastern Bengal Railway, Sealdha, aged 48 years.

SAYER—October 8th, at Morar, Gwalior, of abscess of the liver, Thomas Geo. Sayer, Battery Sergeant Major, B. F., R. H. A., aged 34 years.

The Daily "Bombay Gazette," and the "Bombay Gazette Overland Summary," are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1872.

An enquiry presents itself, whether the recent meeting at Sunkersett's is not calculated to bring the just contempt of Englishmen upon this party movement because it is a party movement, and because it originated with some who would go into opposition for the sake of opposition? The pure oppositionists weaken the cause of their own countrymen it is true, but their motives are at least entitled to a shade of respect if for nothing else than their consistency. But how shall we speak of the poor *human nature* of their colleagues? Is it a ten per cent. income tax that they require? According to Mr. Perozeshah, an income tax is hated (by his party) but a house rate is hated much more. Another party will be found ready to preach a different doctrine. In the multitude of solutions of the municipal fiscal problems this strikes us as the most amusing, and if what these men pray for were granted, they would be the first to denounce Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee as the greatest tyrant on the face of the earth. Nothing would give Mr. Dosabhoy greater pleasure than to collect an income tax revenue of ten or twelve lacs per annum for municipal purposes; why did not Mr. Perozeshah solicit the income tax collector to become the president of the new fiscal association? It is not yet too late to mend matters. With Mr. Dosabhoy in the chair, we feel sure that decorum would be maintained and some sense would be spoken, because the chairman is not only shrewd and intelligent, but he would be following the bent of his own instincts. But when men meet together to talk as they do not feel, and to wink hard at each other as they talk, the spectacle must be ludicrous even to unimpressionable Hindoos like Mr. Sunkersett, and electro-galvanic Parsees like Mr. Perozeshah. The European view of the whole business connected with Sunkersett's meeting is that it is purely Indian and a fit subject only for the poets of Maharashtra. When the petition comes before the Legislative Council to-morrow, we have arranged that the movements of the facial lineaments of the Hon. Councillors shall [illegible] duly described.

There will be found in an[illegible]ter from certain citizens of Bom[illegible] to have signed the absurd Sunke[illegible] against the Municipal Bill under a complete misunderstanding as to its meaning and intention, and who are now anxious to withdraw their names from that precious document. This affords a valuable illustration of the manner in which signatures have been obtained to the memorial in question, and the reports which we have published of the proceedings at Mr. Sunkersett's house have evidenced the true character of this movement, if a movement it can be called. These meetings "of native gentlemen" represented no particular section of the community, though the interests of certain house proprietors may have been predominant, and can only be taken to represent the views of a few wrong-headed individuals. The high influence which once belonged to the name of Sunkersett is a thing of the past, and even in these hole-and-corner meetings the most intelligent and influential native gentlemen present opposed the resolutions which were come to, and attempted to table a formal written protest against these resolutions, which, however, was not received. We see now that even some of those few native gentlemen who signed the memorial did so under a misapprehension as to its contents. There has been a great deal of excitement in Bombay in regard to this matter, and a good deal of indignation has been excited by the conduct of persons whose unwise meddling with affairs which are evidently above their comprehension, can serve no good purpose; but, it is feared, may be employed by designing men to lessen the legitimate influence of the *consensus* of opinion on municipal matters in Bombay. Such apprehensions, however, need hardly be entertained; for though there are persons quite capable of trying to use the Sunkersett memorial to that end, it is not of much consequence whether or not they are successful in doing so, because it is clear from the course the Government has pursued, that it does not yet know what it is doing and how strong is the feeling on Municipal matters in this city. It has evidently yet to learn what are the consequences of coming into wanton conflict with an afflicted and enraged people.

A "Practical Engineer" has evinced his dislike of our recent article about the inspection of steam boilers and prime movers by a volley of abuse conveyed through the willing channel of the *Times of India* on Saturday. Not a word of argument in support of his own views, not an iota of proof to show the fallacy of ours, has this writer advanced to strengthen his position or weaken ours.

He says that "in England there is no such "person in existence as a surveyor of prime "movers or a Government surveyor of boilers on "land." We are thankful for the information, but we did not require it. When recommending that Government should carry out the inspection of prime movers according to the Act, we were alluding to the prime movers in use in Bombay, not in England, and we endeavoured to show the necessity of cancelling the Government resolution which permitted this part of the Act to remain in abeyance. Instead of meeting our objections as to the non-fulfilment of the law, a "Practical Engineer" proceeds to decide that personally we "know "nothing about the matter and have been "advised by some genius whose extent of en-"gineering ability is very limited." But what, we ask in some amazement, has this to do with the question? Rigmarole of this kind only exposes a "Practical Engineer" to be regarded as a practical humbug.

With some little ingenuity this "Practical "Engineer" diverts the attention of the reader from the point at issue between us, namely, the inspection of prime movers, and he asks why we have not brought our influence "to bear "upon our honourable legislators to entreat of "them to bring in an Act to shorten the hours of "labour in the cotton mills of Bombay, and also "to discontinue Sunday work." Again, we ask, what has this to do with the inspection of prime movers? Moreover, it is our business to decide how and when we are to bring our influence to bear upon the legislature to shorten the hours of labour and discontinue Sunday working. Perhaps we have already had the question freely ventilated long ago in the columns of the *Gazette*, so that the reminder of a "Practical "Engineer" savours of impertinence as well as being inapplicable to this journal.

Will a "Practical Engineer" venture to say that the mill Engineers of Bombay are accorded their proper place in the appointments which they hold? Are their opinions always asked and always treated with due respect? A "Practical Engineer" leaves it to be supposed that we were writing down the mill Engineers of Bombay, and seems to regard this as an excuse for attacking the professional character of the Government Inspector of Steam Boilers. So far from saying a word in dispraise of our mill Engineers, the *Gazette* has consistently endeavoured to release them from the thrall of native life-managers and others who could not be expected to know much about mechanics and steam engines. Verily we have to deal with a most wonderful critic, who in nearly a column of small type in the *Times of India*, has not been able to find room for a single line of fair comment on our article, but whose best boast is that he can abuse others and blow his own trumpet after a fashion quite unknown to practical engineers.

Will our contemporary maintain that allowing the Inspector of Steam Boilers to be described as a man "whose mechanical experi-"ence in India has principally been repairing "mud barges and grinding mortar by machinery "for Government works" is within the margin of fair criticism? But why should we ask the question, the Inspector of Steam Boilers is *only* a European!

NOTE OF THE DAY.

The following information on the manufacture and construction of converted guns taken from extracts printed by order of the Secretary of State for War, and corrected up to January 1872, may be interesting to some of our readers:—

"Between 1863 and 1868 no less than 26 guns converted on various plans proposed by Major Palliser were tested at Shoeburyness, until in January of the latter year the Ordnance Select Committee (Report No. 4888, Vol. VI., page 109) recommended the extensive conversion of certain cast iron S. B. guns into rifle M. L. guns, by boring them out and inserting a coiled iron tube. This was approved, and manufacture was immediately commenced, two hundred and twelve 8-inch guns being converted into 64-pounders at Elswick, and by the end of the present financial year (1871) the number of guns of this nature completed and ready for service will amount to about 1,100, including fifty guns for India.

"The guns first converted were the 8 inch of 65 cwt., but the whole of that nature available having been completed, two hundr[illegible] of 58 cwt., and one hundred [illegible] pounders of 95 cwt., are no[illegible] upon.

"In 1869 the Special Com[illegible] v. Segment shell stated—

"'These experiments [illegible] the little value there is [illegible] and 9-pounder comm[illegible] works, two having bu[illegible] pit without doing m[illegible] placement of a co[illegible] And again—'Of s[illegible] either for field [illegible] entrenchments, [illegible] capacity, that th[illegible] withdrawal fr[illegible] to the ineffici[illegible] mon shells, [illegible] of a fiel[illegible] loader [illegible] of [illegible] special [illegible] adoption of [illegible] having a cali-[illegible]one with 3' 6 calibre, [illegible] and the former having proved the more powerful gun of the two, 160 have been ordered for the armament of a portion of our field batteries."

From what we have heard of the practice made by D Battery, D Brigade Royal Horse Artillery, the only battery that has as yet in India been supplied with the new sixteen-pounder wrought iron gun with steel tubing, we are inclined to think that the gun has yet to be invented, light enough in draught to get about, as Horse Artillery should get about, and at the same to be effective against earthworks, the embrasure and traverses rivetted with cocoanut logs, against which the new guns were tried by the orders of Lord Napier of Magdala after the last Delhi Camp of Exercise, may be said to have *laughed* at their powers of penetration. It is a pity that cocoanut trees do not grow in England, as we cannot help thinking that logs of them would form a better armour to our line of battle ships than the iron plates in which they are now encased. Why should not unclad frigates be sent out to Bombay to be cocoanut-clad? The timber could be ready in any quantity in our harbour. If Mr. Reed had been present at the practice at Delhi last February, to which we have referred above, he would have been convinced that cocoanut wood could give iron *pounds* in power of resistance to shot. Kept damp, as it could always be at sea, it might, if adopted, as much supersede iron ship's armour, as earth has superseded masonry for forts. The principle is identical.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[Reuter's Telegrams.]

ABYSSINIA.

EXPULSION OF PRINCE NAPOLEON FROM FRANCE.

LONDON, 12th October.

Colonel Kirkham, described as Commander-in-Chief of the disciplined forces of King John of Ethiopia, has arrived in London, bearing despatches for the Queen and Foreign Office, as well as for the Ambassadors of France, Germany, Austria, and Russia.

Mr. Denman, Q.C., has been appointed successor to the late Justice Willes.

Mr. Massey is the new Liberal candidate for the vacancy at Tiverton.

The Church Congress at Leeds has closed its sittings after a highly successful meeting.

The Marquis of Salisbury advocated comprehensive indulgence towards church differences, and demonstrated the impolicy of ecclesiastical litigation. His Lordship in distributing prizes at Manchester, said that he considered the Oxford local examinations the best movement that has been instituted for the encouragement of education. Three thousand five hundred candidates were examined.

Sir John Wauchope, Sir W. Sterling Maxwell, Sir Alexander Grant, Mr. Ramsay of Kidalton and Doctor Tulloch have been gazetted members of the Board of Education in Scotland.

PARIS, 12th October.

Prince Napoleon having refused to comply with M. Thiers' request that he should leave France, was conducted yesterday by the police agents to the Swiss frontier.

An Alphonsiste rising has taken place at Terrol whither troops have been sent.

A German squadron is fitting out for a voyage round the world.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, 11th October, Noon.

Total weekly sales of Cotton	121,000	bales.
Do. do. Surats	43,000	„
Actual stock of Cotton	625,000	„
Do. do. Surats	350,000	„
Total weekly imports of Cotton	20,000	„
Do. do. Surats	6,000	„
Consols	92⅜.	

LONDON, 11th October, Aft.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed firm.

Fair Dhollera, 6⅝d.

The Manchester Market has been very steady.

7 lbs. Shirtings	7s. 10½d.
8¼ lbs. do.	9s. 3d.
40's Mule Twist	1s. 2¼d.

Postal communication has been restored on the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

An Omnibus Company has been started between Rajpore and Saharunpore.

Cholera is making great ravages on the other side of the Oxus: the Governor of Kolab has died of it.

The Executive Council, Ceylon, have at present under consideration the propriety or otherwise of public executions.

The total number of European visitors to Cashmere this year is reported at 395, 62 being ladies; of the 395, all but 50 have left.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal will leave Hazaribagh for Ranchi on the 14th instant, and remain at that station until the 20th instant.

It is said that Mr. Campbell's scheme for raising the salaries of Collector-Magistrates in the heavier districts has been approved in the Council of India.

His Highness the Maharajah of Travancore, G.C.S.I., has resolved to make a tour to and through North India, and will leave Trevandrum for this purpose on the 11th proximo.

Surely there must be some special cause for the extraordinary number of military suicides which occur at Umballa. Scarcely a month has passed lately without one, and two occurred last week in the 20th Hussars.

The last meeting of the Madras Council on the Hills will be held at Ootacamund on the 1st proximo. Lord Hobart will leave a few days afterwards, and the next Council will assemble in Madras on the 12th idem.

We (*Madras Times*) decline most positively to give up the name of the clerk who communicated to us the following telegrams:—

Experienced Engineer (Madras) to exalted Personage (Ootacamund)—"Leak in the Red Hills bund."

Exalted Personage (Ootacamund) to Experienced Engineer (Madras)—"Dam it."

The *Madras Times* of Thursday says:—"We learn by telegram dated yesterday, that destructive floods have occurred at Ellore, by which

[illegible]ers [illegible]ssent [illegible]it is, the [illegible]t has really [illegible]eral has refer-[illegible]ll to the Lieute-[illegible]nment. Of course [illegible]nor's reply has been [illegible], the decision of the [illegible]not to be expected.

[illegible]eal, we notice, is being made in [illegible] the *Times*, for assistance to Mrs. [illegible]lack, the "Maid of Athens," who is [illegible] of 70 years old, in delicate health, and [illegible]raitened circumstances. Mr. H. T. Shultess-Young, who writes to the *Times* on her behalf, gives the following extract from a letter from Mrs. Black:—

"Ma fille étoit bien malade, et moi j'etois inquiete et bien triste, car je n'ai que cette fille unique qui forme ma consolation. J'avois trois garçons aussi; mais la mauvaise fortune me les a fait perdre; la mort a ravi mes fils qui formoient mes delices à la fleur de leur âge; dernierement j'ai eu le malheur de perdre aussi mon bon mari, qui etoit le soutient de ma maison, ainsi tant moi et ma fille nous commes restés sans aucun appui."

We find the following in the *Manchester Guardian*:—A circular of Sir Charles Forbes and Co., dated Bombay, August 16, states as follows:—

"In the bazaar unfavourable rumours have been current for some days regarding the position of a well-known shroff, whose hoondies, though dishonoured for some days, were eventually paid, but for whose future engagements it is much to be feared provision at maturity is somewhat doubtful. As anticipated in our last, the result of this season's cotton shipments has led to one native firm seeking the protection of the Insolvent Court, and it is to be feared many more will be compelled to shortly follow the same course. These several adverse influences have intensified the uneasy feeling to which we alluded in our last report, which has been further aggravated by unfavourable reports regarding a European firm with continental connections. Judging by the present position of affairs, the lessons of the last few years have borne no fruit."

Early on the morning of the 5th inst., the Viceroy's cup and other prizes were competed for at Simla by the Simla Volunteers. The Viceroy's prize was a splendidly embossed silver and gilt claret jug, surmounted on the lid with a beautifully executed figure of a rifleman in silver, value Rs. 350, and was won by Sergeant Major Douglas, 2nd Punjab S. R. V. The Viceroy and Staff were on the ground during the firing of the four last rounds. His Excellency took up a position commanding a good view of the target, and appeared to be watching closely the practice made. At the conclusion of the firing at this range, Lord Northbrook intimated his wish to speak with the officers present; they advanced at the salute, and were cordially received by His Excellency, who directly after left for Peterhoff.

The *Madras Times*, under the heading "our absent Government," writes—We hear that the Government does not return to Madras till the end of this or beginning of next month, when it will have been nearly five months absent from the seat of Government. Dislike to meet the dengue is said to have had something to do with this prolongation of the stay on the Hills, but whether the Accountant-General will consider that a good reason for passing the pay bills of gentlemen absent from their stations in this way, we do not know. It is said that Lord Hobart has obtained *carte blanche* from the Duke of Argyll to stay wherever he likes. If this be so, we can only say that the Duke of Argyll ought to be ashamed of himself. The experience of this year shows that Government cannot do its work properly on the Hills. How long do our readers fancy it takes to get an answer to a letter sent to Government at Ootacamund? The ordinary course of post is four days, but many now find it to be about two months. Letters are sent—all kind of urgent reminders follow—but no reply can be got. In fact, to judge from what one hears said, writing to Government seems now about as satisfactory as writing to the dead letter office. "I wrote about it to Government last month—no, the month before last"—you hear some official say, "but I have got no answer yet, though I have written to every one I can think of to hurry the matter on." This, it must be admitted, is not quite satisfactory.

MILITARY ITEMS.

The following memorandum of the proposed Inspection Tour of the Right Honorable the Commander-in-Chief is published for information:—

October 11th, leave Simla for Subathoo.
12th, at Subathoo.
13th, (Sunday), reach Dugshaie.
14th, at Dugshaie.
15th, reach Kussowlie.
16th, at „
17th, reach Umballa.
18th, at „
19th, arrive at Lahore.
20th (Sunday), leave in the evening for Mooltan.
21st, arrive at Mooltan.
22nd, at Mooltan.
23rd, „ ... } Viceroy's Durbar and Levee.
24th, „ ... }
25th, „ ... }
26th, return to Lahore.
27th (Sunday), at Lahore.
28th, visit Jullundur.
29th, return to Lahore.
30th, leave for Rawulpindee.
31st, en-route.
November 1st, arrive at Rawulpindee.

Unless recruiting goes on more briskly for the Corps of Royal Engineers than has lately been the case, it must be some time before the two additional battalions which are to be added to the corps can be raised, for during this month only two men have been enlisted. The fact is that for this very select corps recruiting is full of difficulties, especially at a time when there is plenty of employment for men who have trades or who are superior to mere labourers. To become a sapper a man must produce a good character, and if tradesmen must be good mechanics; but clerks, draughtsmen, &c., are also eligible.—*Times*, Sept. 18.

An article appeared lately in the *Berlin Post* showing that the military forces under the command of the three Emperors who have just left the capital of Germany are considerably more than half of the whole forces of Europe. The effective of the Russian army, without including the garrison troops or the Cossacks of the Asiatic provinces, would reach 1,362,464 men, with 324,760 horses and 2,084 guns. The Austrian army is placed at 963,051 men, with 132,323 horses and 1,424 guns; and the German effective is 1,052,506 men, with 239,314 horses and 2,022 guns. These three together would thus compose the enormous total of 3,378,021 men, 696,397 horses, and 5,530 guns. This is taking the armies on the old war footing; but Germany has already—in 1870-71—shown she could exceed the number stated as her effective by nearly 200,000 men. Now, let us take the forces of all the other European States together, and we do not find that they approach anything like the above total. Instead of nearly three and a half millions they give only 2,143,516 men, 320,357 horses, and 3,572 guns. The military forces of France on the war footing reach 505,537 men, with 113,939 horses and 984 guns; Italy has 501,977 men, with 43,472 horses and 720 guns; England is placed at 470,779 men (of whom only 154,638 can be employed out of the country), 33,642 horses, and 336 guns. Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Turkey, and Spain can dispose in all of 981,364 men, 129,304 horses, and 1,532 guns. According, however, to the new military organization to be adopted in France, the Military forces of that power will be increased to 1,300,000 men and 2,400 guns, without counting the second line of the reserve and the territorial army, which, in case of necessity, might raise the effective strength of the French forces to 3,000,000 men. Obviously, however, these last figures do not, at present at least, represent any real force, although the *Berlin Post* concludes from them that France would be able upon necessity to sustain a conflict with a coalition of the three Empires.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

MILITARY LETTER.

[From our own Correspondent.]

LONDON, 20th September.

On the whole, except where party politics guide the pen, the verdict of the English Press on the Autumn Manœuvres of 1872 is that they have been profitable to the army and the nation. Whatever may be faulty in our system, we have every reason to be proud of the spirit and quality of our troops. The campaign has been well worth the money that it cost, for it has shown how in each succeeding year we may hope to gain experience and reach ultimate perfection. We are apt scholars and only require exercise and the touch of a master-hand to bring us up to the high standard which our army administrators aim at. The Militia have given the lie to the accusations put forth against them, and the 2,000 Volunteers who, thanks to the blundering of the War Office, represented 150,000 as good men and true as themselves, have afforded evidence that discipline and practice alone are needed to make them choice soldiers. Let us hope that before next autumn the worst officer that cumbers the ranks of Her Majesty's service, General Idea, will have died the death or be sent into honourable retirement, and that he may be succeeded in command by absolute liberty of action and combination.

Properly officered the Volunteer Army is capable of great things, especially so in an enclosed hedged country like ours. In these manœuvres it has been clearly proved that the men can march five and twenty miles a day without having stragglers; that like the regulars they can sleep on damp ground in soaked great-coats without filling the field hospitals; that they can suffer discomfort, nay even privation, without a murmur or the privileged English growl; that in the hottest blank cartridge fire they remain cool, and do not needlessly expend their ammunition; and that as light troops in skirmishing they possess rare intelligence. Sir John Michel saw all this, and in his nice hearty manner told them frankly in laconic soldierlike language how that they had done their duty like *soldiers*—a compliment both meant and accepted. It is absurd to look for perfect discipline in the ranks when ignorance and incapacity are put in command, and, though there may be some field officers competent to lead a volunteer battalion into action to-morrow, they are the exception not the rule. It is only a regular who can give confidence to his men and handle them with effect in the extremity of danger. I take great interest in this volunteer movement, for in it I see our substantial army of defence. I am not one of those wishing to bolster up a number of Englishmen with effusive bursts of congratulation on their patriotism for having without pay, without hope of reward, at considerable personal expense and inconvenience to their persons and their pockets, voluntarily submitted themselves to a severe test of their capacity for enduring the proverbial hardness of camp life. They have emerged from the ordeal, not finished soldiers certainly, but good available fighting material. Any unprejudiced military mind must now admit the fact that these men have long passed the stage of playing at soldiers. They must no longer be held cheap, and their military capacity can no longer be doubted. Henceforth useless stupid empty pageants must know them no more, and we must see them no longer blundering through a very sham-fight at Dover or Brighton. In greater number, if the War Office will only deign not to err, they must yearly be compelled to serve in our autumn campaigns and fit themselves to rival the smartness and mechanical precision of the trained soldier, and take the place of Mr. Cardwell's reserve force, which only exists in his own brain and on paper to the no small cost of the ratepayer. Military men have discarded the idea that our volunteer soldiers cannot be relied on the event of actual war.

More able pens than mine have described the grand parade and march-past under Beacon Hill. If His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief would only take care that his army were as well instructed in modern tactics and the new system of skirmishing, as it is in the solid movements of parade and in the march-past, then military critics might turn their pens into tooth-picks. I saw the victorious army of Italy march into Paris in 1859, I have seen the Guard of Prussia, and the flower of Austria's army, but the review at Salisbury this day week was perhaps the grandest military sight ever witnessed. The scene from the hill was a splendid one, and stirred the blood of most of us. The whole plain was a dense mass of bright scarlet, sombre patches of black and glittering steel, and when the march-past commenced for two hours there was an incessant living stream of well-built, powerful, hardy men, troops of carefully trained horses, carefully trained, full of spirits, and perfectly in hand. I saw nothing to remind me of the French Imperial Guard or of the flower of Germany. I only saw British troops, and all the world cannot match them. When all did and looked so well, it is difficult to pick out a few regiments presenting a better appearance than others. This living panorama furnished us with ever succeeding surprises of stately bearing, firm pace, and scrupulously accurate dressing. The foreign officers, who mustered in great force, clad in gold, silver, and raiment of many colours, from the splendid cuirassed and golden eagle-crested helmet of the Guards of Russia to the plain blue and bearskin of the Queen's Grenadiers of Belgium, watched this splendid parade and saw, I suspect, more than they had stomach for. Significant glances of wonder and various nudgings were exchanged as battery succeeded battery, dragoon came after dragoon, and foot-soldier followed foot-soldier. There was little to choose between. The Horse Artillery appeared to keep even their wheel spokes dressed, for they seemed to revolve as one, whilst a line mathematically drawn would have touched each gun's muzzle; splendid men, splendid horsemen on splendid horses. Where would a regiment of Uhlans be alongside of or opposed to those martial-looking easy-seated 9th and 12th Lancers, whose lance-heads glinting in the sun seem one long narrow band of burnished steel, and their pennons a fluttering ribband of white and red? Could any day be too long or anything too fast for those smart natty Hussars who, headed by their Brigadier, that crack leader, Baker, on his clever corky white Arab, are the very cream of light horse? The Light Field batteries come past their horses' heads in exact line and stepping together as one animal, the men broad-shouldered and looking as if the 16-pounders would answer to their handling; powerful guns, powerful horses, and powerful men all meant for work. Prince Edward's Guards went by as a living and moving wall with an appearance of irrestistible and orderly might, they were the "British Grenadiers" the tune they marched past to, and I know not where to match them, and their marching is a thing to be remembered for ever. With light, active tread came the Rifle Brigade, those *élite* of infantry of the line, and the 2nd Queen's, the 22nd, laurel-crowned in remembrance of that tough strife at Meanee, the 60th showing to immense advantage, the 95th to the air of "I'm Ninety-five," the sturdy Welsh Fusiliers with the gilt-horned goat to the inspiring strain of "Men of Harleck," and regiment of the line succeeded regiment, leaving nothing to choose between them, until the eye began to tire with admiration. Considering the disadvantages under which they laboured, the militia may safely be said to have done better than all, and an ugly reception awaits those who run foul of the Southdowns, the Staffordshire, Edmonton, or Aberdeenshire lads. To praise the Household Brigade for the mere stately movements of parade would be absurd, but the manner in which these pampered steel-clad men-at-arms have stood their work, and the excellent condition in which their horses appeared after so severe labours, points emphatically to the fact that in the Blues and Life-Guards the Queen has not only got the three tallest and finest looking regiments of cavalry in the world, but that they can, man and horse, stand roughing as well as any in her army. The horses of the Carbineers looked light and somewhat tucked, and did not contrast favourably with those of other regiments.

After the magnificent entertainment our War Minister had provided for his military visitors on Salisbury plain, the excellent dinner the Commander-in-Chief gave them, and the inspection of our arsenal and gun factories at Woolwich, they surely might have been dismissed to their homes. Still Mr. Cardwell was determined before they left our shores they should be convinced that so far as artillery is concerned England stands unrivalled, and he and Sir Henry Storks hurried them off by special train to Shoeburyness, and there provoked their unqualified admiration which they did not care to hide. Experiments were commenced by a trial between a 9-pounder and a 16-pounder muzzle-loading gun and a Gatling mitrailleuse. The guns fired each 10 rounds of shrapnel shell; the Gatling a drum containing 240 rounds of cartridges. The havoc played by the shells was most remarkable, though the 9-pounder, as it afterwards appeared from some defect in the rammer, did not come up to that of the 16 pounder. The Gatling deserved the condemnation it has received from our artillerists, for out of the 240 balls one in seven only struck the target. Some slight defect in the racer of the 35 ton Woolwich infant prevented practice being made with that monster, but the workmanship of the immense mass of metal excited general admiration. The 25-ton gun however filled its place, and very easily drove a 530 lbs. Palliser shot through 8 inches of iron, 6 inches of teak, 5 inches of iron, 7 inches of teak, and 1½ inch of iron skin. When Captain Moncrieff showed his system of mounting guns, out came the foreigners' note-books, and they naturally asked—"What now is the use of half-sunken batteries, casemates for parapets to batteries when guns can be worked from a hole in the ground?" Practice with the life-saving apparatus was a failure, for owing

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to defects in aim and elevation, the rocket would not carry the rope over the stranded vessel. Some magnificent practice from 64 pounders with common shell, and from 9 and 16 pounders with shrapnel followed, and then came the greatest treat of all the firing, from the new rifled 8-inch Howitzers of time and percussion fuze shells weighing 167 lbs. at ranges of from 1,800 to 3,000 yards. The firing was of marvellous precision, the target being knocked to pieces. 10-inch and 1-inch guns threw Palliser shot at running targets with great effect, and then the little handy 7-pounder Abyssinian mountain gun fired surprisingly at 2,000 yards' range. Throughout the whole day our foreign visitors saw marvels of gunnery, which will do them no harm. I understand that an extensive indent from the India Government has been made on Woolwich for 9-pounder muzzle-loaders, the bronze guns having turned out a total failure. It is a matter of congratulation that our artillerists have turned their attention to that excellent weapon, a Howitzer of large calibre which was falling into disuse. These 8-inch rifled Howitzers are perfect weapons, and as they can be limbered up and form part of a siege-train they make a most important addition to our list of siege coast and harbour defence guns. Fired with reduced charges at the mud forts in India these 8-inch shells would not be long in making a practicable breach.

THE FOOTBALL CLUB ATHLETIC SPORTS.

We have much pleasure in reminding our readers that the athletic sports got up by the Bombay Football Club come off to-morrow afternoon. The sports will be held on the Esplanade, between the cricket ground and the Money School, and the band of the 19th N. I. will be in attendance. A programme containing the complete entries for all the races has been printed, and cards may be had from the Honorary Secretary or members of the Committee this evening or to-morrow morning at 4 annas each. We may here also mention that the half-mile race is not now a handicap. The sports commence at 4 o'clock promptly; and as the programme is a long one it will be necessary that competitors should be well up to time, for to get through the programme before dark each race must be started sharp at the appointed time. If the weather is as fine to morrow as it has been for some days, there will no doubt be a large gathering on the ground; and probably most firms will grant their assistants a half holiday so as to enable them to see the sports.

NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, 9TH OCTOBER.

DURING the last week we have had extraordinary weather, heavy falls of rain alternate with fine and sunny days, the thermometer ranging from 69° to 74°. To-day is cloudy, a nice breeze is blowing, and we are in full enjoyment of this cool climate.

The race week has commenced, and the first races were run yesterday. The attendance was not very great, the number of visitors from outstations being fewer this season than last. The principal winners were Captain Mackie of the Queens and Mr. Macpherson of the Civil Service, both whose horses were successful. It was believed that the owner of "Happy Thought" would have been a winner could his horse have made a proper start. There was ome delay in this owing to the restiveness of the animal, and so it lost its chances of winning the race.

A splendid programme of sports at the Gymkhana has been prepared by the Secretary. I am enabled to give you a few of the particulars.

The Amateurs of the Queens perform this evening. The soldiers' games take place to-day. Below I give a programme of all our amusements, of which you will see that Belgaum is having a holiday:—

MONDAY, 7TH OCTOBER.

CRICKET MATCH.—Belgaum *versus* Visitors, to commence at 10 A.M. punctually.—Tiffin at Gymkhana. Dinner at Queen's Mess. Lotteries on first day's races at 9 P.M. at the same place.

TUESDAY, 8TH OCTOBER.

BILLIARD MATCH at Mess 12th N. I. at 10 A.M.—Tiffin at same Mess.—First day's races at 3-45 P.M.—Dinner at Mess 6th N. I.

WEDNESDAY, 9TH OCTOBER.

CONCLUSION OF CRICKET MATCH at 10 A.M.— Tiffin at Gymkhana and Lotteries on second day's races.—SOLDIERS' GAMES at 4-30 P.M.—Dinner at Mess 6th N. I. at 7-15 P.M. and theatre at 9 P.M.

THURSDAY, 10TH OCTOBER.

BILLIARD MATCH: Mess 12th N. I. at 10 A.M.—Lottery on Pigeon Match Belgaum *versus* Visitors at 12-30 P.M. and tiffin at same place. Second day's races at 3-45 P.M. Dinner given to Visitors by Officers 2nd Queen's at their Mess.

FRIDAY, 11TH OCTOBER.

PIGEON SHOOTING at Gymkhana, Belgaum *versus* Visitors, to begin punctually at 11 A.M. Lotteries on handicap (Pigeon) sweepstakes on the conclusion of first match. Tiffin at same place. Dinner at Mess 12th N. I. at 7-30 P.M.—SUBSCRIPTION BALL at Mess 6th N. I. at 9-30 P.M.

SATURDAY, 12TH OCTOBER.

BREAKFAST at Mess 6th N. I. at 11-30 A.M.—Lotteries on third day's races after breakfast—Races at 3-45 P.M. Dinner by private arrangements.

Before closing this letter I must contradict a few absurd reports which are flying about.

1st. No Assistant Collector received a private communication from the Private Secretary to the Governor asking for a confidential report on the bowling of a well known Judge with a view to the latter being invited up to Poona to sit in the Legislative Council and play in the cricket match between North and South.

2nd. The shocking scandal which was to have compromised several persons at a place fifty miles off, did not come off. It has, by permission of the authorities, been postponed *sine die*.

3rd. Lastly, an officer well known in military and domestic circles here, is not the writer of this letter.

THE LATEST PETITION AGAINST THE MUNICIPAL BILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—We, the undersigned, do hereby avail ourselves of this early opportunity to notify to the public through the medium of your journal that our signatures have been obtained on the memorial adopted at the meeting held at the house of Vinayekrao Juggunnath Sunkursett, Esq., on the 10th instant regarding the new Municipal Bill, but that such our signatures have been made by us, as we have since learned, under misrepresentations, we therefore make this our protest and publicly cancel and withdraw our signatures from the said memorial. It was represented to us by those who had brought the memorial for our signatures that it was from the ratepayers, and we therefore concluded that it must be a document prepared by the committee of ratepayers appointed by the inhabitants of Bombay. It was further represented to us that the prayer of the said memorial was for the reduction of taxes, but we have since learned that so far from the above being the prayer of that memorial, there was in it actually a recommendation for the imposition of the tyrannical income tax. This fact was concealed from us when we were induced to sign that memorial, and our signatures should therefore be considered as cancelled and withdrawn as from this date.—Yours, &c.

SUDANAND SHRICRUSHNAJEE.
FRAMJEE DOSABHAI MAMA.
BOMONJEE KURSETJEE PANTHAKY.
CURSETJEE NAOROJEE.
SA BHIMJEE PRAGJEE.

Bombay, 12th October.

THE "TIMES OF INDIA" AND THE SUNKERSETT MEETING.

We have been asked to publish the subjoined letter which Mr. Shantaram Narayan has addressed to the *Times*:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES OF INDIA."

SIR,—In reference to the paragraph in your issue of this morning about the memorial which was resolved upon at the meeting at Sunkersett House, I beg distinctly to inform you that the statement therein made, viz., that "signatures were being collected for it before it was submitted to the meeting at all," is absolutely untrue. As one of the Secretaries of the Committee charged with the preparation of the memorial, I am in a position to repudiate this imputation successfully; and your own sense of justice will, I trust, induce you to retract it.

I do not care to enter into a general controversy on the subject; but you might have done well to have waited to see *who* signed the memorial before characterising the gentlemen in favour of the memorial as "Mr. V. J. Sunkersett's subservient majority."—Your's &c.

SHANTARAM NARAYAN.

12th October.

THE QUALITY OF INDIAN WHEAT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to the discussion that has lately taken place in the *Bombay Gazette* regarding the quality of Indian wheat as compared with that produced in Europe, I beg to furnish you with the result of my experience after cultivating the former for the last twelve years on some land attached to my bungalow. About six years back I happened to show a samp of the wheat I was in the habit of growing to an Engineer officer, who knew something about farming, and asked him what he thought of it. He said it looked very good, but he had a very poor opinion of Indian wheat in general, as several samples that had been sent home were only considered fit to make starch of. However, not being satisfied, I forwarded some samples to a friend at Norwich, and requested him to show them to farmers and people who were judges of wheat. In his reply he informed me that he had shown them to several farmers and the Mayor of Norwich, and they all declared they had never seen finer wheat in their lives, and that they did not think it was possible to produce such wheat in England. I generally sow four or five beegahs of land every season for my own use, and I find that a beegah of land on an average produces about nine *pucca* maunds of 80 lbs., or at the rate of 36 bushels per acre. To enable you to form an opinion of the wheat, and compare it with what is sold in the bazaar at Bombay, I have forwarded two samples to your address, one of the wheat grown by myself, and the other of the best description sold in the bazaar here, and grown in the Dhar State. At the same time I would beg to remark that the sample under notice is not near so fine as those I sent home, as it so happened we had several smart showers of rain which caused the grain to fill out and have a finer appearance than usual. Wheat is a crop that requires the least care of any in India. The land is merely scratched over after the rains and the seed drilled in the most primitive fashion, and nothing more is required to be done until it is fit for the sickle.

Malwa, 10th October. R. E. W.

BOMBAY.

NEW POST OFFICE AT BANTWA.—A new post office has recently been erected at Bantwa.

RAILWAY FROM WUDWAN TO RAJCOTE.—The proposal for erecting a railway from Wudwan to Rajcote has at present been abandoned.

THE WEATHER AT RAJCOTE.—A Rajcote correspondent informs us that the cold season has set in there. Fever has slightly prevailed.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore and Hongkong per s. s. Milbanke will be closed at the General Post Office on the 16th instant at 12 noon.

POLITICAL SUPERINTENDENT, SIND FRONTIER.—Colonel R. Phayre, Political Superintendent, Sind Frontier, is expected to arrive here in November next.

THE VICEROY'S ARRIVAL.—We hear that some of our native Shetts are making preparations for the reception of the Governor-General of India during his visit to Bombay.

EDUCATIONAL.—A native paper points out the great necessity of preparing a complete code of rules for the information and guidance of the educational servants of the State.

THE CHIEF JUSTICE.—The Hon. Sir Mr. R. Westropp, Chief Justice, who proceeded to England on six months' leave, is expected to arrive in Bombay in the beginning of December next.

THE KATTYWAR CHIEFS AND THE VICEREGAL VISIT.—We learn that several of the Kattywar Chiefs are expected to arrive in Bombay during the visit of His Excellency the Viceroy of India to this city.

THE ROAD BETWEEN WUDWAN AND RAJCOTE.—A Kattywar paper complains that the road between Wudwan and Rajcote is in such a bad state that very often dacoits plunder the passengers on the road.

THE VICEROY OF INDIA AND THE RATEPAYERS OF BOMBAY.—We hear that the ratepayers of Bombay are going to present a petition to H. E. the Viceroy of India during his visit to Bombay, against the new Municipal Bill.

A SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER.—On Saturday in the Fort Police Court a Maratha named Luxia Manajee, a suspicious character, was convicted of stealing a turban belonging to one Ramjee Sudoo, and sentenced by Mr. Nana Morojee to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

ARREST OF FOUR MUSSULMANS ON A CHARGE OF CHEATING.—The other day four Mussulman residents of Nowanuggur were arrested somewhere near Ahmedabad on a charge of wholesale cheating. They have been forwarded to Nowanuggur for trial before the authorities there.

THE THIRSTY SCHOLARS OF THE ELPHINSTONE HIGH SCHOOL.—A correspondent of the *Bombay Summachar* complains of the discontinuance of a man to give drinking water to the students of the Elphinstone High School, and denounces the economy of Government as mean and shortsighted.

SCHOOLS OF INDUSTRY.—A native contemporary laments the decline of the native industries and the fast increase of the practice of importing almost everything from Europe. It asks Government to establish schools of industry in this country, and to teach natives the improved modes of preparing the various manufactures.

ROBBERIES IN THE POORUNDHUR TALOOKA.—In the course of the last two months, says the *Dnyan Prakash*, no less than twenty thefts and two gang robberies were committed in the Poorundhur talooka, of the Poona Collectorate. The thieves and robbers, it is said, are well armed. None of the thefts or robberies have been detected as yet.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—The third reading of the Municipal Bill will be moved to-morrow. It is scarcely necessary to point out that the report of the Council proceedings which we published on Saturday was the report for Wednesday the 18th not Tuesday the 17th, the report for which latter date appeared on Wednesday last.

THROWING BURNT COAL INTO THE HARBOUR.—At the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee on Saturday, Nathoo Mahomed Issa and Tajoodeen Sulliman were charged with throwing a quantity of burnt coal into the harbour near the Apollo Bunder, without the permission in writing from the Conservator of the Port, and were, on conviction, fined seven rupees each.

A WARNING TO BOMBAY RATEPAYERS.—A handbill has been issued in Gujeratee by a "Poor Ratepayer," in which he warns the public to be cautious in signing the memorial against the Municipal Bill, which was adopted at a meeting of several native gentlemen held last week at the residence of Mr. V. J. Sunkersett, and which is to be forwarded to H. E. the Governor in Council.

THE THANADAR OF DASADA.—A correspondent of a Surat paper condemns the appointment of Mr. Jaswantrai Bajibhoy as acting thanadar of Dasada. Mr. Jaswantrai was lately thanadar of Amrapur. While at this post, he exceeded his powers and pardoned a celebrated highwayman, named Arbi Hussein, who had committed several murders and plundered several villages. For this fault, Mr. Jaswantrai was reduced to a lower post.

THE Honorable F. S. Chapman, Chief Secretary to the Bombay Government, is expected by the end of this month in Bombay.—*Argus*.

WE understand that the Government of India have issued instructions to the Government of Bombay to send all counterfeit coin to Bombay mint for examination, as is ordered to be done in Calcutta.—*Ibid.*

WE understand that Captain Keays, Deputy Executive Commissariat Officer at the Presidency, is transferred to Nusseerabad, and Major L'Estrange is appointed to succeed him. Captain Keays will leave Bombay in a few days.—*Ibid.*

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—We hear that the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute has recently purchased new and valuable books, which have been selected by its president, Mr. Ormiston. Great care was taken in the selection of the works in order to make the Institute worthy of its name, and fulfil the end for which it was established. Literary and scientific men have now a place to go to where they can have access to works of a professional kind by paying a trifling monthly subscription.—*Ibid.*

MUNICIPAL OFFICES.—It appears that the Justices, finding that Government is unwilling to advance from the imperial treasury the loan asked for them to purchase the building now occupied by the municipal offices, do not wish to do anything in the matter. We do not think this is right. If Government do not wish to help the Justices, the Justices ought to help themselves. They ought to raise a loan in the open market on very favourable terms for that purpose, and then Government would sanction it. It will be better if the building is purchased, for it will after some years relieve the Municipality of the liability of paying such an extravagant rent as 2,700 rupees every month.—*Ibid.*

DACOITY.—Last week a dacoity took place at the village of Sewneur in the Havellee talooka, in the house of one Mooteeram bin Tullugchund, Marwaree, from whence was robbed ornaments, cash, and other articles of the value of rupees eight hundred. Four persons have been apprehended by the police on suspicions —*Poona Observer*, Oct. 12.

CHANGES IN THE FINANCE OFFICE, POONA.—The amalgamation of the Military Accountant's Office with that of the Controllers [illegible] effected on the 9th instant; the former is now termed Account Branch Controller of Military Account's Office, and Colonel G. E. Ashburner has been appointed in charge of the above Branch, and also that of the Military Fund Office.—*Ibid.*

FIRES AT POONA.—On Thursday night last, between the hours of 7 and 8, the troops, both European and native, were all astir by an alarm of fire being sounded by bugle and drum calls, but in what articular spot, it was a difficult question at the moment to ascertain. Five engines drawn by soldiers from the several corps were seen running to and fro in quest of the fire, which we hear was in an outhouse of one of the bungalows in the vicinity of the Council Hall, which fortunately was soon got under without further damages. A fire also occurred yesterday forenoon at Bhamborda lines by which the coach house and stabling belonging to Colonel McDonald, who only left in the morning for the presidency, was destroyed. —*Ibid.*

FORGERY.—Chintamun Damodhur *alias* Nana Deshmook is now in the custody of the police on a charge of committing forgery. It appears that this individual had forged a bond of rupees three thousand five hundred in the name of Ganno bin Succaram Kataree deceased, and sold it to one Krishnajee Purrushram, who is now on bail. The said Krishnajee Purrushram presented this bond for the payment of an instalment to the Nazir of the Poona district court. The Nazir suspected the bond being forged, as the deceased's property, amounting to about forty thousand rupees, was in the hands of the Nazir, and the interest entered in the bond was three per cent. per hundred per mensem, therefore great suspicion was excited; but the writer of the bond denied having written the bond at all. The case is under investigation before the city magistrate.—*Ibid.*

BOMBAY BEGGARS.—I don't remember that I have ever mentioned Bombay beggars. Yet they deserve, nay they often receive, a passing objurgation. Like our buggies they are one of our special institutions, and, if I am not mistaken, a rapidly increasing nuisance. Lame beggars limp before you, taking especial pride in any joint that has the good fortune to be turned the wrong way; maimed beggars flourish horrible stumps in your eyes, adjuring you as their father and mother to give them relief; blind beggars and their leaders shout at you and follow you as you go by; and thrice hideous beggar women, with a grimace between a grin and a leer, unfold the rags that ought to cover them and display (among other things) a lean, monkey-like imp of a baby for your admiration. I suppose they find their occupation a profitable one, though I am proud to say that, so far as I am concerned, they gain nothing by their loathsome exhibitions and intolerable importunities, and I know that I am by no means singular in the feelings which such displays call forth. The able-bodied professional beggar troops about in scores, and goes regularly to be fed by those rich traders who cherish pigeons, fishes, and fleas, who support the slave trade of Africa, and are greatly worshipped on the Bombay cotton-green; who buy Heaven as they bargain for grain; whose gospel is the Ras Lila; whose notion of Paradise is a rehearsal of the sports of Krishna. Beggars sitting in rows have a commercial value to these wealthy religionists; their dinners are a safe investment for the future; and each satisfied grunt is a promissory note for so much bliss. Those who live by exhibiting deformities ought to be removed from the streets, but I suppose the police find it as hard a matter as to remove the dangerous dogs that prowl about.—*Bombay Correspondent of Pioneer.*

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE SHIP BRISTOLIAN, 915 tons, Captain J. Morgan, will sail to day in ballast for Chittagong.

THE S. S. PEARL, 366 tons, Captain W. Morrison, will said to-day for Cutch with a general cargo and eighty deck passengers.

THE S. S. LEITH, 1378 tons, Captain J. Barnetson, sailed yesterday for London via Colombo with 190 tons old iron as ballast.

THE SHIP PRINCE REGENT, 1,340 tons, Captain J. Clague, arrived on the 12th instant from Liverpool (June 25th) with a cargo of 1,903 tons coals belonging to G. I. P. R. Co., and 1 box blue-light. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE S. S. ORESTE, 561 tons, Captain S. Marinovich, sailed on the 12th instant for Trieste, &c., via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Trieste—Mr. C. Willstead. For Suez—Mr. Gilbert. For Aden—Eleven Mahomedans.

THE SHIP DAVID G. Flemings, 1466 tons, Captain John Cowell, arrived on the 12th instant from Dundee May 23rd and Galle September 8th, with a cargo of 1540 tons coals, and the captain's wife and child as passengers. The vessel is consigned to the captain.

THE S. S. M. S. ELPHINSTONE, Captain T. Gueizelar, arrived on Saturday last from Surat (October 11th), with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Major and Mrs. Stevens, Major Warden and two children, Mr. Monckton, and sixteen deck passengers.

THE S. S. HIDALGO, 1,269 tons, Captain G. Edward, sailed on the 12th instant for Liverpool, via Kurrachee and the Suez Canal, with a cargo of 1,159½ bales cotton, 549 bales wool, 352½ cwts. linseed, 1,300 cwts. galls, 334 cwts. rags, 1,911 cwts. wheat, 300 cwts. horns, 699 cwts. coir, 75 iron rails, 97 cwts. ivory, 805 cwts. dates, and 78 cwts. goats' hair and sundries.

THE SHIP TIVERTON, 1,174 tons, Captain T. Rowe, arrived on the 10th instant from London (June 15) with the following cargo:—15 packages boiler, 35 packages glassware, 218 crates earthenware, 5 packages hardware, 338 packages oilmanstore, 17 cases confectionery, 164 cases soap, 63 cases China toys, 200 cases vinegar, 15 cases biscuits, 419 cases window-glass, 23 casks bottled ale, 121 casks and cases bottled beer, 180 packages agesale, 185 cases and 1 butt wine, 702 cases brandy, 125 drums oil, 25 cases champagne, 28 cases woollens, 3 cases drugs, 65 cases bottles, 5 packages machine, 7 casks ink, 200 boxes cement, 5,726 casks spelter, 44 bales yarn, 80 kegs and 27 casks paint, 5 cases vegetables, 4 casks sherry, 1 case looking glasses, 30 cases cologne, 2 cases provisions, 130 cases coppra, 1024 packages iron, 2 cases leather cloth, 16 cases cotton goods, 1502 bundles steel, 13 coils rope, 2 cases slate pencils, 50 kegs whitelead, 4 casks tartaric acid, 1 case pencils, 35 cases chests, 16 cases biscuits, 224 packages red lead, 9 packages colours, 1 case varnish, 2 cases carriage, 118 bales paper, 1 case lanterns, 1 case medicine, 1 case cutlery, 16 cases stationery, 4 cases plate glass, 401 packages candles, 1 case boots, 1 case china straps, 33 bales cloths, 12,000 roofing tiles, 530 hip-tiles, 700 pitch pine planks, 4 roller tables, 2,838 rails, 78 cases fishplates, 2 cases hides, and many other packages of merchandise. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Scott and Willcox.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER. Time.	HIGH WATER. Height.	OCTOBER.	LOW WATER. Time.	LOW WATER. Height.
H. M.	FT. IN.		H. M.	FT. IN.
9 39 m	5 9	Monday 14	3 20 m	4 11
10 7 a	5 1		3 58 a	5 7
10 18 m	6 3	Tuesday 15	4 9 m	5 4
10 48 a	6 0		4 35 a	6 8
10 54 m	6 7	Wednesday 16	4 49 m	5 8
11 30 a	6 9		5 11 a	7 5
11 27 m	6 5	Thursday 17	5 30 m	5 7
......	......		5 45 a	8 0
0 8 m	7 1	Friday 18	6 8 m	5 3
noon.	6 1		6 19 a	8 0
0 48 m	7 0	Saturday 19	6 45 m	4 8
0 32 a	5 6		6 52 a	7 0
1 25 m	6 5	Sunday 20	7 21 m	3 9
1 4 a	4 8		7 26 a	6 11

Moon—Full 16th, 8h. 25m. P.M.

DEPARTURE OF H. M. S. NIMBLE.

H. M. S. NIMBLE, 428 tons, Commander McDougall, sailed on Saturday last for Muscat.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Nubia, 2,095 tons and 450 h.p., Captain W. B. Hall, will sail to day for Aden and Suez with the English mail and the following passengers:—

FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

Lt. Col. and Mrs. Simpson and child
Mrs. C. H. Harvey and two infants.
Lt. Col. and Mrs. J. B. Hardy and infant.
Mr. F. W. Ling.
Mr. Joseph Atkinson.
Captain Pascoe, R.N.
Mrs. Daun and child.
Mr. B. F. Cramer.
Captain F. N. Caldwell.
Mrs. Carpenter.
Miss Gatley.
Mr. and Mrs. Hankin, child, and infant.
Mrs. Lamb, child, two infants, and native female servant.
Mrs. Cobbett and two children.
Mr. William Legg.
Mr. Maunsell.

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr. Bayley.
Mr. and Miss Davidson.
Mr. G. Bridge.
Major Harris.
Mr. Templeton.

FOR VENICE.

Mrs. Watson.
Mrs. Beatley, two infants and ayah.
Mrs. H. L. Millett and child.
Major George Newmarch, R.E.
Lt. Col. Gillespie.
Mr. J. M. Marks.
Mr. J. Tildesley.
Major F. W. J. Sewell.

FOR SUEZ.

Capt. & Mrs. Ross & 3 children
Mr. R. B. S. Roberts
Capt. H. P. Ewart
Mr. E. V. Westmacott
Apothecary Rozario, wife and 4 children.

THE BOMBAY GUN CLUB.

THE Bombay Gun Club meet at 4 o'clock on Wednesday for the first time this season on the Byculla Flats for practice, after which there will be a general meeting of the members in the tent to fix the day to shoot for the cup and the terms upon which the same is to be shot for, and also to discuss other general matter connected with the Club.

BOMBAY ROYAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

AN extraordinary general meeting of shareholders of the company was held on Saturday last at the Company's Mills, Parell, for the purpose of confirming a special resolution passed at a meeting held on the 17th September last. Mr. Curse[illegible] Nusserwanjee Cama was called to the chair. A[illegible] shareholders were present at the meeting [illegible] convening the meeting having been read, [illegible]

It was proposed by Mr. [illegible]oy, and seconded by Mr. Ghellab[illegible]sey—

"That Nursey Kessowjee, Esq[illegible] entering into an agreement on that behalf with [illegible] Company, be the Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent of the Company, for the purpose of carrying on the business of the Company during the term of his natural life, at the remuneration of a commission of one-quarter of an anna on every pound of cotton yarn manufactured and sold by the Company, and of a commission of one-quarter of an anna per pound on all cloth manufactured and sold by the Company, provided that the said Nursey Kessowjee shall not be entitled to charge, in addition to his commission for sale of cloth manufactured by the Company, any commission whatever for the cotton yarn, from which such cloth may be manufactured by the Company. The agreement between the said Nursey Kessowjee and the Company shall also provide that in the event of the Company being wound up during the lifetime of the said Nursey Kessowjee, he, the said Nursey Kessowjee, shall be entitled to receive and shall receive from the said Company, or the liquidators thereof, as compensation for the loss of his said appointment, such a sum of money as will be the then present value of an annuity for his life of an amount equal to the annual amount earned by him as commission as aforesaid on an average of the three years next preceding the winding up of the Company, if the Company shall have so long existed, and, if not, on an average of the period during which the Company shall have existed, which sum is to be ascertained by two actuaries, one to be named by the said Company or the liquidators thereof, and the other by the said Nursey Kessowjee, or, if they differ, by an umpire to be named by them."

The resolution was adopted unanimously. Not a single dissentient appeared at the meeting, and without a word of discussion the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

CRICKET.

A MATCH was played on Saturday between the Bombay and Union Cricket Clubs and resulted in an easy victory for the Bombay eleven, who were far too strong a team for the Union eleven. Bombay went in first and ran up a score of 126, Anderson, Hore, T. H. Moore, and Captain Thornhill being the principal contributors. The Union men then took possession of the wickets, but were soon disposed of for 38 runs, none of them, except Ryan, getting into double figures, J. Moore and F. S. Hore's bowling proving too much for the Unionites. On their second attempt they scored 90, Negle and Devlin playing well for their respective scores. Bombay now required 3 runs to win, which they obtained without the loss of a wicket, thus winning the match by 10 wickets.

The following is the score:—

BOMBAY.

1ST INNINGS.

J. W. Anderson	c Clough, b T. Ward	22
J. Moore	b T. Ward	0
F. S. Hore	b Clough	26
T. H. Moore	b Ryan	31
Capt S. Waudby	c MacIntyre, b Clough	1
Capt Thornhill	b Ryan	20
R. Murray	b Ryan	3
C Smythe	c Ryan, b Clough	1
A. B. Chalmers	b Ryan	3
H. F. Hatch	not out	4
C. A. Langley	b Clough	5
	Extras	10
		126

2ND INNINGS.

J. Moore	not out	3
F. S. Hore	not out	0
		3

UNION.

1ST INNINGS.

J. Negle	c Langley, b J. Moore	1
W. Girling	c Hore, b J. Moore	2
W. Ryan	c Chalmers, b J. Moore	17
T. Ward	c and b J. Moore	2
B. Clough	b J. Moore	0
C. O. Donoghue	b J. Moore	9
T. Bashford	c Langley, b F. S. Hore	2
N. Devlin	c Smythe, b J. Moore	2
S. Walsh	c T. Moore, b F. S. Hore	0
H. Walsh	not out	1
H. Doyle	run out	2
	Extras	2
		38

2ND INNINGS.

J. Negle	st Smythe, b Thornhill	35
W. Girling	c Smythe, b Waudby	1
W. Ryan	b F. S. Hore	2
T. Ward	run out	0
B. Clough	b Waudby	0
C. O. Donoghue	b Waudby	2
T. Bashford	b Moore	6
N. Devlin	b Waudby	28
S. Walsh	b F. S. Hore	0
H. Walsh	b Moore	5
H. Doyle	not out	10
	Extra	1
		90

EXECUTION OF A NATIVE MURDERER.

KHUNDOO VITTOO was tried at the last Criminal Sessions, held before Mr. Justice Green, on a charge of murdering Bhagoo, a paramour of his, on the 7th August last. Khundoo and the woman lived in a room on the ground-floor of a house situated in Agreepada at Byculla. The door of her room opened to a small verandah in front of the house, but did not form the means of communication with the rest of the building. Near to it was another door, leading to a passage into the interior of the house, and in it was a staircase which led to the upper portions of the house; and this second door was so situated that a person standing at the bottom of the staircase could see as far as the threshold of Bhagoo's door. Another room on the ground-floor, situated in the back part of the house and having a separate door, was occupied by a woman named Heeree. The upper part was at the time occupied by the landlord and his family. On the afternoon of the day in question, about 4 o'clock, the landlady, who was sleeping, was awakened by Bhagoo calling out "landlady, come down." The other woman also heard the cry, and both appeared to have come to see what the matter was. They saw Khundoo holding the garments of Bhagoo in his hand and striking her with a knife in the mouth. He had already inflicted half a dozen wounds on her body; and Bhagoo, who had not the strength to maintain a struggle or to raise another cry, fell insensible. After that she did not speak. The landlady, with a courage rarely heard of among native women, tried to snatch the knife from prisoner's hand but could not, and ran to a neighbour's house for assistance. While Bhagoo lay on the ground Khundoo dealt her another blow in the chest, which apparently put an end to her existence. He then ran down the road. After that he was hunted down near the Byculla Railway Station and was taken into custody. The facts connected with the murder were very meagre as elicited at the trial. The jury, however, could find no circumstances in the case to justify them in not returning a verdict of guilty of murder, and the presiding Judge condemned Khundoo to be executed on Saturday last.

During his imprisonment Khundoo was very quiet and reserved, but nevertheless always civil to the jail officials. His brother visited him daily. On Wednesday and Friday he was visited by a Brahmin priest who endeavoured to cheer him with what religious comfort he could give; but though Khundoo listened well, he never seemed much impressed, but with a shrug of the shoulders would answer many consolations with the nonchalant remark that it was all "nusseeb." Khundoo was also visited by several European and Indo-British missionaries, who seemed to be desirous, during the short term of life that was left to him, to disestablish the faith of himself and all his ancestors and set up instead an understanding and appreciation of the mysteries of Christianity. To these gentlemen he was polite, but it was not to be expected that their efforts at proselytism would succeed, and Khundoo kept serenely on his way, believing in "fate" and the creed of his forefathers. Till six o'clock on the morning of his execution he refused to say a word to any one about the murder of which he was convicted. Then he told Mr. Raymond, the Deputy Marshal of the Jail, that his sentence was just, although he thought it very hard, considering the provocation which the woman whom he killed had given to him. She was married in infancy, he said, but she did not like her husband, and he took her to live with him and paid all her marriage expenses. They dwelt together for thirteen years, and had two children. Suddenly she left him for another paramour, and remembering how many presents he had given to her, and how kind he had always been to her, he grew desperate and murdered her. This was all the reason he could give for murdering Bhagoo. At seven o'clock on Saturday morning he was pinioned. He asked the men who were tying him why they did so—did they think he was going to run away?—but when he was answered, that it was "dustoor," he seemed satisfied. Shortly after he had left the cell, on his way to the gallows, Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee did his duty as Sheriff by reading the warrant of execution, and then Khundoo addressed those who were surrounding him, and said that he wished that certain ornaments valued at Rs. 400, which he had given to his paramour, and which the police retained in consequence of disputes about their ownership, should be handed over to his brother. If this request were granted, he should meet God in perfect happiness, he said. Mr. Dosabhoy said that the matter would be investigated. Then Khundoo made a deep salaam, and mounted the platform with great coolness. The moment he came in view of the vast crowd that had assembled to witness the execution, they raised the usual noise, upon which he salaamed to the motley assemblage several times. The bolt was then drawn, and, almost without a struggle, Khundoo in a few seconds had paid the forfeit of his guilt. He was a Ghatee, very slightly built, one-eyed, and apparently about thirty years of age.

"Berkeley, September 1869.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking 'Norton's Camomile Pills.' I applied to your agent, Mr. Bell, Berkeley, for the abovenamed Pills, for wind in the stomach, from which I suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed but without deriving any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable Pills, I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted.—I am, Sir, yours truly, HENRY ALLPASS.—to the Proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS."

REPORT OF THE CONCURRENT AUDITORS ON THE MUNICIPAL ACCOUNTS FROM JANUARY TO SEPTEMBER 1872.

THE Bench of Justices at their meeting held on the 1st July having appointed us to audit the accounts of the Municipality for the half-year ending 30th June, and to continue the audit until the Accountant-General should be in a position to take up the work, we have the honor to submit for the information of the Bench our report on the accounts to 30th June last.

Our report also embraces the accounts for the quarter ending 30th September, to which date we have conducted the concurrent audit.

2. We have examined the whole of the vouchers and papers relative to disbursements and receipts and have compared the day books and ledger, &c.

3. By devoting about 3 or 4 hours daily to the work, we were able to complete the audit of the first six months' accounts by the middle of September, in addition to keeping up the concurrent audit of the accounts from the 1st July.

4. VACCINATION DEPARTMENT.—The Municipality has contributed this year Rs. 8,676 towards the expenses of this department.

Monthly abstracts and bills are sent to the Controller direct for payment. We think the Health Officer should have some control over the monies contributed by the Municipality for vaccination, in order that the Bench may know that their contribution is expended in the most advantageous way.

We observe that small rewards are given every half year to parents who allow "matter" to be taken from their children who have been vaccinated.

5. ROAD REPAIRS.—Under this head a very large sum is paid to Government as ground rent for stacking road metal, bricks, &c., at various parts of the Island. We think the Municipality should be allowed road metal depots free of charge for ground rent, especially as we find that Government has not paid the usual fee for obstruction of streets and footpaths caused by scaffoldings, deposit of building materials, &c., during the erection of the Government buildings lately built or in progress.

The grant for road repairs in the Budget is Rs. 2,43,917. Of this sum Rs. 2,37,026-12 have already been charged, and yet the roads are in a very bad state. It appears that a very large outlay will be immediately required to put the roads in thorough repair. In view of this heavy outlay, we think it is worthy of consideration, whether contractors could not be got to perform the work more economically and quite as satisfactorily as it can be done departmentally.

6 WATERING OF ROADS.—This charge is very heavy. One contractor gets Rs. 6,776, and another Rs. 5,000 per month.

Last hot season there were general complaints that the roads were not properly watered. In the contracts for watering there are clauses authorising the Municipality to fine the contractors for not doing their duty carefully.

We only commenced our duties in July and were unable to enquire into this matter at the time it occurred. We find that notwithstanding the complaints made, the contractors have never been fined. The Executive Engineer saw no necessity for enforcing any penalty. We were informed that the dust which so annoyed the public, arose not from the roads, but from the esplanade!

7. MUNICIPAL WORKSHOPS.—As the Bench are aware, both departmental and private work is done at these workshops.

Confusion has arisen from the manner in which supplies of materials have been ordered. A case of this nature came to the knowledge of the present Controller the other day.

A large claim was made for wood supplied in 1870, through the Workshop Superintendent for the use of the native General Hospital.

The matter was entirely unknown to the Controller's department until payment of the account was demanded. The matter will be laid before the Bench, but the claim will ultimately have to be paid.

The present Commissioner and Controller have introduced a new system at the workshops. We believe it will work well, but we shall report on it at the close of the year.

8. VEHAR WATER WORKS.—The Bench will recollect that extensive repairs had to be effected in the dams at Vehar by the insertion of puddle walls. It appears that the surface earth from a large area of land round the dams was removed to make the puddle. Arrangements were not made beforehand with the proprietors of the land. The contractors appear to have been told to dig wherever they wished. Numbers of fine fruit and other trees were cut down or burnt. Various claims for damage to property have been made. A committee consisting of the patel and Koolkarnees of the place did meet and assess damages, but we are not aware that any professional man was present on behalf of the Municipality.

The proprietors of the Powayee estate claimed Rs. 4,983, and urged in support of their claim that their land had been rendered unproductive for twenty years.

This claim was settled for Rs. 4,124.

Had arrangements been made with the proprietors of the land before the work was commenced, or had the Municipality been represented at the committee above referred to, we think the Municipality would have been able to arrange on more reasonable terms than they have had to submit to.

We do not understand why so many trees were burnt.

9. FIRE BRIGADE.—A considerable sum is paid monthly for buggy hire to persons who convey immediate information to the various stations of the outbreak of fires. Rewards are also given to bhisties for early attendance at fires.

We would suggest that such charges be recovered from the owners of the property in danger.

10. TOBACCO SPECIAL DUTY.—To the 30th September the Municipality has received from the Custom's authorities Rs. 1,08,686-4-3 as the proceeds of the Special Duty. The charge made for collection for the 9 months amounts to Rs. 8,886-4-3, or more than 8 per cent. on the recoveries.

The levy of this duty can entail very little extra expense on Government, which has to keep up a special establishment for the levy of the imperial duty.

We think that instead of a monthly charge of about Rs. 1,110 for establishment and contingencies, a commission of 2½ or at most 3 per cent. on the amount of duty collected, should be ample remuneration. We annex copy of the monthly pay abstract charged by Government.

11. WATER EXTENSION SURVEY.—In our report on the accounts for 1871 we referred to the expenditure incurred under this head, and suggested that the matter should be closely investigated. This has been done, and the subject will come before the Bench. The books shew that Rs. 1,26 253-11-2 have been expended, while the grants only amount to Rs. 46,000.

12. CONTINGENT CHARGES.—We find that under this head Rs. 3,613-5-6 have been charged for part cost of copies of the maps of the new survey of Bombay. We think this charge should have been shown as expenditure unauthorised for city survey.

The Bench sanctioned in 1867 Rs. 25,000 and in 1869 Rs. 25,000 towards the cost of the new survey of the city, but we do not find any sanction for the purchase of a large supply of the maps. Rs. 8,866 are still due on account of these maps.

13. REMISSION OF RATES.—The present Act provides that all remissions shall be made by the Commissioner after he has satisfied himself that the claims are just. In practice however the Assessor alone enquires into these claims and passes the remission certificates. The examination of these claims for refunds entails heavy extra work on the Assessor. Besides, it is impossible for the Controller or auditors to test them in any way. We think that in the new Act provision should be made for testing the correctness of the claims of parties who apply for remission of rates and taxes.

14. PANWELL BRICK WORKS.—On the 25th September, a bill was paid for Rs. 39 for cutting 26,000 bundles of grass at Panwell in the month of February. We are informed that the grass so cut was allowed to rot where it lay, and no benefit was derived by having it cut.

15. REFUND OF TOWN DUTIES.—The Town Duties at present are collected by the Bunder Fee Department at a commission of 3½ per cent. on the collections.

This charge includes the enquiry into, and settlement of claims for refund. When goods are reshipped and refund of Town Duties sanctioned, the amount is paid at once. The practice at the Custom House, when goods on which duty has been paid are reshipped, is to sanction a refund of the duty and pay it after the expiry of 3 months.

We think the Municipality should adopt the same method in respect of Town Duty refunds.

16. Fees for erecting scaffoldings, depositing building materials on footpaths and roads, are charged to persons erecting new buildings. We were under the impression that these fees were charged in all cases. We find, however, that the owners of large buildings on the Esplanade and in the Fort are exempted from the charge.

We are of opinion that the rule should be enforced uniformly if at all.

17. ADVERTISING WEEKLY STATEMENTS.—The charge for this amounts to a large sum yearly, about Rs. 1,300.

A considerable saving would be effected by publishing these statements only once a month. The weekly account should be prepared as at present, and be open for inspection at the Municipal office.

18. At the close of the year we shall report generally on the accounts for the whole year after an examination of the outstandings, &c.—We have &c.,

G. R. WILSON,
ARDASEER FRAMJEE MOOS, } Auditors.

SALARY LIST OF SANCTIONED ESTABLISHMENT FOR TOBACCO DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	a.
H. L. Wright, Esq., Town Custom House Remuneration to, Assistant Commissioner	150	0
Mr. Pandoorung Hurry Vardze, Elphinstone Bunder Cashier	25	0
Mortimer Kealy, Esq., Supervisor	350	0
Cursetjee Merwanjee, Inspector	75	0
Ragojee Govind, Register Clerk	60	0
Nusserwanjee Rustomjee, Inspector	75	0
Govind Chintamon, Weighing Clerk	40	0
Hormusjee Dorabjee Setna, Shroff	40	0
PEONS' ESTABLISHMENT.		
Babajee Raghoba, Havildar	15	0
Rama Jagojee, Naik	12	8
Babajee Shewjee, Naik	12	8
22 Peons at Rs. 9½ each	209	0
Rs.	1,064	0

H. E. JACOMB,
Deputy Commissioner of Customs.
H. L. WRIGHT,
Assistant Commissioner in Charge.

(True Copy.)
G. R. WILSON,
A. F. MOOS,
4th October, 1872.

ANOTHER FIRE NEAR THE CRAWFORD MARKET.

ON Saturday afternoon, about 3 o'clock, a fire broke out at the Rungarry Mohla opposite to the Crawford Market, a building occupied by nearly one hundred Pinjaras and others, and belonging to a Concanee named Ali Sahib. The house is situated near the locality where a fire broke out in the course of last week. The police, with the Fire Brigade and three or four steam fire-engines, soon arrived at the spot. The fire first appeared in a shop which was stored with a quantity of cotton. Several unfortunate inmates of the house received serious burns while escaping with their children. The fire was put out about 5 p.m. The building was entirely destroyed, and the damage done to the property is estimated at about Rs. 40,000. The origin of the fire is not known, but it is suspected that it was the work of incendiaries. We must not omit to mention that the several members of the police exerted themselves in a creditable manner in putting out the fire.

THE BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

[Continued from Saturday's "*Bombay Gazette*."]

THE section was then agreed to, and stands parts of the bill.

Section 158 became section 159.

His Excellency the Governor thought that it was not desirable that the citizens should be compelled to make the kind of streets required by this section.

The Hon. Mr. Tucker said that it would be injurious to the Corporation and to the public to allow imperfect or badly constructed streets to be made. The Corporation would be liable to take over these streets subsequently, and they might not repay the cost of maintenance.

The Hon. Mr. Bythell said that this section seemed designed simply to give power to the Municipal Commissioner to gratify his own private spite or to put an owner to an expense of a few thousand rupees more than were necessary. He objected to this power being left in the hands of one man, especially when there was no control whatever by the Corporation alluded to in these sections.

The Hon. Mr. Munguldas said this was one of the old sections.

His Excellency the Governor said that his objection stil remained the same, that too much expense was likely to be thrown upon the owners of property if the full requirements of this section were enforced by the Municipal Commissioner.

The Hon. Mr. Tucker said the section had been found to work well without complaint in the past, and he considered that it might be allowed to pass now without alteration.

The Hon. Mr. Bythell did not agree with the Hon. Mr. Tucker, because he believed that there had been complaints about one man being put in a position to do as he liked in a matter of this kind without anybody having the power to prevent him. He understood that this bill was meant to introduce a new and more satisfactory state of things, but judging by this and other sections, he must have been mistaken.

The Hon. Mr. Forbes said that several native Justices had frankly avowed to him that such was the power of the Municipal Commissioner, that on certain subjects in which he was likely to be interested they dared not vote according to their private feelings, and were therefore forced to stay away from Bench meetings, because they knew that if they were to vote according to their conscience, the Commissioner, by the great power which he was invested with, might do much to annoy them.

The Hon. Mr. Munguldas said he knew from experience that the section had worked oppressively, and he remembered having heard of an instance in which certain washermen had to undergo heavy expenses for putting a private street into such a state of repair as pleased the Commissioner.

The Hon. Mr. Bythell—Precisely. This is just what I thought. The Commissioner is invested with power to ride roughshod over the whole community and to defy the Corporation to interfere with him or his doings.

The Hon. Mr. Ravenscroft thought that in the sixth line the words "with the consent of the Town Council" might be inserted after "may."

The Hon. Mr. Narayen approved of some modification, but said it was quite necessary that somebody should have the powers mentioned in the section, because otherwise landlords would refuse to keep the roads attached to their properties in good repair.

The Hon. Mr. Bythell mentioned that in many large towns in England the Corporation had the power of compelling owners of property to pave their streets, because doing so not only was to the advantage of the Municipality, but the property was also improved in consequence of the access to it being made better. He thought the Corporation ought to have power to compel owners to carry out improvements, or at all events some of those which were mentioned in this section, but he did not think that that power should be left absolute in one man. However just and upright any Commissioner might be, he was yet but human, and in a dispute with an owner his temper might give way, and then he might use his power arbitrarily whether he was right or wrong as to the matter in dispute.

The Hon. Mr. Tucker—This section is merely meant to give the Commissioner power to render these streets capable of being taken over as public streets. The law in respect of this matter has worked well for six years, and I do not think there is any good reason shown for altering it now.

The Hon. Mr. Ravenscroft thought the section as it stood now might be made to work unjustly, and he should like to see it modified. From the top of Cumballa road was a private road, largely used by the public, yet the Commissioner might compel the owner to keep up that road in first class repair for the good of the general public.

The Hon. Mr. Tucker intimated that a road of the description mentioned by the Hon. member ought to be kept in good order. He repeated that he did not understand why the Council should alter a law which had been in operation for upwards of six years without complaint. The isolated instance mentioned by Hon. Mr. Munguldass, of which no particulars were known, was not a sufficient reason.

His Excellency the President moved that in lines 4 and 5 these words should be omitted—"paved, metalled, flagged, channelled, or sewered," and the following words substituted, "and drained;" also that in lines 10, 11, and 12, the following words should be omitted, "metal, pave, flag, channel, or sewer, the same in such manner and in such proportions," and the following words substituted, "and drain the same."

The amendment was put to the vote and carried by 8 to 2. The voting list stands thus:—Ayes—His Excellency the Hon. Sir Augustus Almeric Spencer, the Hon. A. Rogers, the Hon. Munguldas Nathoobhoy, the Hon. Colonel M. K. Kennedy, the Hon. E. W. Ravenscroft, the Hon. J. A. Forbes, the Hon. Narayen Wasudewjee, the Hon. J. K. Bythell—8. Noes—The Hon. H. P. St. G. Tucker, the Hon. the Acting Advocate-General—2.

The Council then agreed to make the "proviso" read as follows:—"If any such street shall be levelled, paved, metalled, flagged, channelled, and sewered to the satisfaction of the Commissioner, at the expense of the owners, such owners shall have," &c.

Section 159 was then agreed to as amended, and stands part of the bill.

Section 159 became section 160 and was agreed to, and stands part of the bill.

Section 160 became section 161.

The Hon. Mr. Munguldas said that under the existing Act the minimum breadth of public streets was fixed at 24 feet, and he could not see any good reason for raising the figure by this bill to 36.

The Hon. Mr. Tucker—Dr. Hewlett writes on this point —"The Metropolitan Act of 1872 fixes forty feet as the minimum width of a street, and surely air and light are as important in Bombay as in London."

The Hon. Mr. Forbes thought this clause should clearly come under the bye-laws, because it was a matter in which the Corporation might wish to make alterations as circumstances required, or according to the situation of the streets.

The Hon. Mr. Tucker said that one object of the section was to discourage people from making too narrow streets, which were very objectionable from a sanitary point of view.

The Hon. the Acting Advocate-General concurred with the Hon. Mr. Tucker, and expressed his belief that if every street in the native town were as broad as Bhendy Bazaar and the other main roads leading to the Fort, the city would be much more healthy.

The Hon. Mr. Munguldas moved that in line 4, "twenty-four" should be substituted for "thirty-six."

The Hon. Mr. Forbes thought it would be a pity to fix any minimum, because the action of the Corporation would be cramped.

His Excellency the President reminded the Hon. Mr. Munguldas that the addition of footpaths made a great difference in the space to be allotted to a street.

The Hon. Mr. Tucker thought that the minimum width fixed by the section was desirable for roads which were intended for carriage traffic as well as for the use of foot passengers.

His Excellency thought that though footpaths were made in every street in Bombay, the natives would still continue to walk in the middle of the road. (Laughter.)

The Hon. Mr. Tucker said that he believed the reason why the existing footpaths had not been freely used was that formerly they were so stony and rough that for men with naked feet it was more easy and pleasant to walk on the road itself; but recent experience had shown that directly asphalte pavements were introduced, the natives were ready enough to use the foot ways.

His Excellency the President remarked that although the footpath on the road to Government House, Gunnesh Khind, was a remarkably good one, he found that the natives always walked in the middle of the road and not on the foot ways.

The Hon. Mr. Forbes moved that the whole section should be expunged.

The vote was taken upon the amendment of the Hon. Mr. Forbes, which was lost by 3 to 7. The voting list stands as follows:—Ayes—The Hon. Munguldas Nathoobhoy, the Hon. J. A. Forbes, the Hon. J. K. Bythell—3. Noes—His Excellency the Hon. Sir Augustus Almeric Spencer, the Hon. H. P. St. G. Tucker, the Hon. A. Rogers, the Hon. the Acting Advocate-General, the Hon Colonel M. K. Kennedy, the Hon. E. W. Ravenscroft, the Hon. Narayen Vasudewjee—7. His Excellency the President did not vote.

The amendment of the Hon. Mr. Munguldas was next put to the vote, when it was carried by 7 to 3. The ayes were—His Excellency the Hon. Sir Augustus Almeric Spencer, the Hon. A. Rogers, the Hon. Munguldas Nathoobhoy, the Hon. M. K. Kennedy, the Hon. J. A. Forbes, the Hon. Narayen Vasudewjee, the Hon. J. K. Bytheli—7. Noes—The Hon. H. P. St. G. Tucker, the Hon. the Acting Advocate-General, the Hon. E. W. Ravenscroft—3. His Excellency the President did not vote.

His Excellency the Governor, alluding to the stipulation that no steps or projection of any kind should extend on to the street, asked whether this would not prevent an owner from arching over portions of a street as was done at Bologna and other continental cities, much to the comfort of pedestrians.

The Hon. Mr. Tucker said he apprehended that with the assent of the Commissioner and Corporation there would be no difficulty in erecting such arcades as H. E. referred to, but that no house-owner of his own motion could make projections on or over the public streets. The reduced width which the Council had now sanctioned for streets at the suggestion of the Hon. Mr. Munguldas would make the construction of arcades more difficult than ever, and he considered that the amendment that had just been carried was a retrograde step and would greatly retard the improvement of the city. He would suggest that after section 161 the heading "Building Regulations" should be inserted.

The addition was agreed to.

Section 161 became section 162, and was carried and stands part of the bill.

Section 162 became section 163.

The Hon. Mr. Bythell thought this was a section in which the Town Council ought to have power to supervise the actions of the Municipal Commissioner.

The Hon. Mr. Munguldas believed that a majority of the Select Committee had given their consent to this section.

The Hon. Mr. Tucker said that in the matters mentioned in this section, he considered the Town Council ought to have a voice, because sums of money might have to be paid away as compensation for damage to houses or buildings.

The Hon. Mr. Bythell proposed that in line 9 between the words "may" and "require" the words "with the consent of the Town Council" should be inserted.

The Hon Mr. Mayhew suggested that in the 17th line "Corporation" should be substituted for "Commissioner."

The amendments were agreed to, and section 163 as amended stands part of the bill.

Section 163 became section 164, and was agreed to and stands part of the bill.

Section 164 became section 165.

The Hon. Mr. Tucker said that Mr. Peile objected to the words "in or near any street," and Dr. Hewlett also wrote on the same subject as follows:—"This section contains those fatal words *in or near any street*, and in effect it would mean that no house at a greater distance than 100 yards from a street need *have any drain, cesspool* or anything to convey away or receive the wastage water. Surely this is not the intention of Government. *I hope* the words may be left out. The section also says 'and if there be such means of drainage within one hundred feet of any part of such house or building, the Commissioner may,' &c. This is the distance fixed in the wording of the old Act. Much harm has ensued, as it has led to the introduction of cesspools in crowded parts of the town. The distance asked for in the draft Act was 100 yards, and it is not, I submit, too great. The cost of constructing a drain of this length would be as nothing compared to the constant expense of cleansing a cesspool, to say nothing of the increased danger to health from a cesspool." The Hon. Mr. Tucker continued—I agree with Dr. Hewlett and the present Municipal Commissioner that the words in the second line "in or near any street" should be omitted, and I move an amendment to that effect. The Health Officer is also very desirous that to prevent the risk of life which now often occurs and for the improvement of the public health, there should be a much more complete set of building regulations than is provided in the bill. On this point he writes—"Such building regulations as we—not theorists, but practical men of many years' experience—ask for, ought, I would humbly submit, to receive a due consideration from Government. The Legislature in England has for many years recognised the necessity for making regulations —1st. With respect to the levels, width, and construction of new streets and the provisions for the sewage of such streets. 2nd. With respect to the structure of walls of new buildings for securing stability and the prevention of fires. 3rd. With respect to the sufficiency of the space about buildings to secure a free ventilation of air and with respect to the ventilation of buildings. 4th. With respect to the drainage of buildings, to water closets, privies, ash pits and cesspools in connection with buildings and to the closing of buildings, to parts of buildings unfit for human habitation, and to prohibition of their use for such habitation. Surely these are matters which demand legislation in India as much as in England. Every year several lives are lost by houses falling, as I have, in my capacity as Coroner, more than once brought to the notice of Government, from faults of original construction and from the imperfect manner in which the wastage water pipes are fixed to the house. The Municipal Officers cannot interfere until the house appears to be in a dangerous state. Is nothing to be done to prevent this unnecessary loss of life? We have done all we can do in representing the matter to the Government." As there can be no doubt (the Hon. Mr. Tucker continued) that at present loss of life constantly occurs in the rainy season from the falling in of houses in consequence of faulty construction, of which there have been recently some conspicuous examples, and as also it is certain that improved ventilation in the existing dwelling places of a large majority of the inhabitants of the city would be greatly to the benefit of the occupiers of those houses and their neighbours, I think that the remarks of the Health Officer, who has a practical knowledge of the evils which he desires to remedy, deserve the careful consideration of this Council. I am disposed however to concur with Mr. Peile that a great portion of the reforms which Dr. Hewlett so earnestly desires to see effected can be more conveniently provided for in bye-laws to be made from time to time by the Commissioner with the approval of the Corporation and Government, and I propose to add "building regulation" to the subjects upon which in a subsequent portion of the bill the Commissioner is empowered to make bye-laws. I would propose to add at the end of this section the following words, "the proposed means of ventilation, height of building, number and height of floors, material and thickness of walls and roof."

The Hon. Colonel Kennedy thought there were many houses in Bombay with large compounds attached, and it would be a pity to prevent building operations from being carried on in these in such manner as the owner pleased.

The Hon. Mr. Tucker said that if building regulations were expedient, they should be applied to all buildings whether constructed within a compound or not.

The Hon. Mr. Bythell agreed with the Hon. Mr. Tucker.

After some conversation the amendment to omit the words "in or near any street" was put to the vote, when the result was a tie of 5 to 5. His Excellency the President gave his casting vote for the amendment, which was accordingly carried. The voting list stands thus:—Ayes—His Excellency the Hon. Sir Philip Edmond Wodehouse, the Hon. H. P. St. G. Tucker, the Hon. A. Rogers, the Hon. the Acting Advocate-General, the Hon. E. W Ravenscroft, the Hon. J. K. Bythell—6. Noes—His Excellency the Hon. Sir Augustus Almeric Spencer, the Hon. Munguldas Nuthoobhoy, the Hon. Col M. K. Kennedy, the Hon. J. A. Forbes, the Hon. Narayen Vasudevjee—5.

The Hon. Mr. Tucker then brought forward his other proposition for an addition to the section.

The Hon. Mr. Munguldas said he thought that all the particulars which the addition required could not be supplied without the aid of a professional engineer. In many cases the houses would not be worth more than 1,000 or 2,000 rupees, and it would be a great hardship, he would even say tyranny, if householders were compelled to employ professional men to give such particulars about huts and small houses as the Commissioner required, and which particulars could only be given with the aid of professional men.

The Hon. Mr. Tucker could not agree with the Hon. Mr. Munguldas, and said that a non-professional man could easily prepare the particulars that were required—in fact, any ordinary carpenter or mason could easily do what was necessary for a fee of two annas.

The Hon. Mr. Narayen was afraid that if the Hon. Mr. Tucker's suggestion were carried out, it would only prove the means of giving municipal underlings the opportunity for extortion.

The Hon. Mr. Munguldas said he agreed with the last speaker and mentioned that already an owner had to pay four rupees for two printed forms simply intimating to the Commissioner that he was going to build.

The Hon. Mr. Tucker said that of course the bye-laws would require to be carefully supervised, and among other things the fee just mentioned by the Hon. Mr. Munguldas, which appeared to be a very large one, would in all probability be reduced. It was one of the necessary conditions of residence in a large town that a man could not build according to his own pleasure to the injury of his neighbours, and in all great cities the regulation of buildings was found to be a *sine qua non*. It would be greatly to the advantage of the general public if the erection of houses on the plans often adopted at present should be put a stop to, as they were often unfit for human habitation and were one of the causes of the generation of preventible disease and greatly assisted its dissemination after it had been once brought into existence. Any improvement in the construction of houses would be of incalculable benefit to the community, and though these improvements must be introduced gradually and with consideration for the feelings of the people, they should not be altogether deferred.

His Excellency the President considered that regulations of this character might be necessary in the crowded parts of the town, but he did not see why the Commissioner should be required to interfere with the small huts and cottages in the suburbs or outlying parts of the island.

The Hon. Mr. Tucker said that the object of these building regulations was to cause the adoption of a better kind of dwelling place than the people were content to use at present. If they were not to be applicable to the whole island, the present wretched huts, which were still scattered over parts of it, would multiply and increase. This, in the speaker's opinion, was not desirable.

His Excellency the President observed that he still thought that the particulars which it was proposed to add to the section would not be necessary in the parts of the island to which he had previously referred.

The Hon. Mr. Narayen mentioned that similar provisions in the Calcutta Municipal Act applied only to the municipality and not to the suburbs.

The Hon. Mr. Tucker's amendment was put to the vote

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and carried by 6 to 4. The voting list stands thus:—Ayes—His Excellency the Hon. Sir Augustus Almeric Spencer, the Hon. H. P. St. Tucker, the Hon. A Rogers, the Hon. the Acting Advocate-General, the Hon. B. W. Ravenscroft, the Hon. J. K. Bythell—6. Noes—The Hon Munguldas Nathoobhoy, the Hon. Col. M. K. Kennedy, the Hon J. A. Forbes, the Hon. Narayen Vasudewjee—4. His Excellency the President did not vote.

His Excellency the President proposed that in line 6 after "writing," the following words should be inserted, "stating where such building is intended to be erected, and if required so to do by the Commissioner, shall furnish him," and that "and shall accompany such notice" should be omitted.

The suggestion was agreed to.

Section 165 as amended on the motion of His Excellency the Governor and the Hon. Mr. Tucker was agreed to and stands part of the bill.

The Hon. Mr. Tucker then proposed that the following new section should be section 166:—" If within thirty days from the delivery of the notice required by the preceding section, the Commissioner shall not signify his disapproval or require the plan and statement as aforesaid, the person may proceed with the building, and in case the Commissioner shall require the plan and statement as aforesaid, the Commissioner may within thirty days after receiving the notice as aforesaid, signify his disapproval of the proposed levels or privies or any other matters referred to in the preceding section, and may fix other levels and privies in lieu thereof, and may require the ventilation, drainage, height of floors, materials and thickness of the walls and roofs to be altered in accordance with any bye-law laid down under the provisions of this Act."

The Hon. Mr. Munguldas moved that if the section should be amended in the manner proposed, the word "thirty" in line 1 should be omitted and the word "fourteen" be inserted in its stead. He explained that in the former Act the figure had only been 14, and he did not think that there should be any alteration made now, especially to the extent of thirty days, as this would prove a source of great inconvenience.

The Hon. Mr. Tucker said that thirty days had been fixed by practical experience as a reasonable time.

The Hon. Mr. Bythell thought thirty days was rather a long period for the Commissioner to withhold his consent.

The Hon. Mr. Forbes thought so too, especially when a clerk might decide the matter after an hour's investigation.

The Hon. Mr. Tucker said that the Hon. Mr. Forbes' idea of the manner in which business should be transacted by the Commissoner was certainly a most extraordinary one, and that he (the speaker) considered that if any Commissioner delegated the exercise of the important power with which he was invested by this section to a clerk he should not be allowed to hold office.

The Hon. Mr. Forbes thought that the duty of the Commissioner or the person acting for him would simply be to see that the plans met certain fixed rules.

His Excellency the President thought that "twenty" was a fair number.

It was then agreed that the word "twenty" should be substituted for "thirty" where it occurred. With this alteration the amendment of the Hon. Mr. Tucker was adopted.

Section 166 became section 168.

His Excellency the President suggested that in the first line "any" should be suggested for "such," that the words after "or" in line 4 down to and including "Act" in line 9 should be omitted, and that in lieu of such words the following should be substituted, "otherwise than in conformity with the provisions of this Act and the directions of the Commissioner as aforesaid."

The amendment was agreed to, and the section as amended stands part of the bill.

Section 167 became section 169.

The Hon. Mr. Munguldas moved that the word "thirty" in line 8 should be omitted and the word "fourteen" inserted in its stead.

It was agreed to substitute "twenty" for "thirty" in line 8; in lines 5 and 6 to omit "shown on such plans as aforesaid," and substitute "mentioned in section 165;" and in line 13 to omit "shown on such plan," and substitute "furnished by him."

The amendments were agreed to, and the section as amended stands part of the bill.

Section 168 became section 170, and was agreed to and stands part of the bill.

Section 169 became section 171, and was agreed to and stands part of the bill.

Section 170 became section 172, and was agreed to and stands part of the bill.

Section 171 became section 173.

The Hon. Mr. Munguldas moved that the section be omitted, and the following section, 127 of Act II. of 1865, be inserted in its stead:—

"Whenever the Commissioner is satisfied that any huts or sheds, whether used as dwellings or stables, or for any other purposes, and whether existing at the time when this Act comes into operation or subsequently erected, are, by reason of the manner in which the huts or sheds are crowded together, or of the want of drainage and the impracticability of scavengering, attended with risk of disease to the inhabitants of the neighbourhood, he shall cause a notice to be affixed to some conspicuous part of such huts or sheds requiring the owners or occupiers thereof, or at his option the owner of the land on which such huts are built, within such reasonable time as may be fixed by the Commissioner for that purpose, to execute such operations as the Commissioner may deem necessary for the avoidance of such risk. And in case such owners or occupiers shall refuse or neglect to execute such operations within the time appointed, the Commissioner may cause the said huts or sheds to be taken down, or such operations to be performed in respect of such huts or sheds as the Commissioner may deem necessary to prevent such risk. If such huts or sheds be pulled down, the Commissioner shall cause the materials of each hut or shed to be sold separately, if such sale can be effected; and the proceeds shall be paid to the owner of the hut or shed, or if the owner be unknown, or the title disputed, shall be held in deposit by the Commissioner until the person interested therein shall obtain the order of a competent Court for the payment of the same. The Court of Small Causes for Bombay shall be deemed a competent Court for that purpose if such proceeds shall not exceed in amount the limit of its jurisdiction: Provided always that in case any huts or sheds existing at the time when this Act comes into operation should be pulled down under this section, by order of the Commissioner, or in pursuance of his notice, compensation shall further be made to the owner thereof, and the amount thereof in case of dispute shall be ascertained and determined as hereinafter provided."

The hon. member said that his intention was to compensate poor owners of huts if the Commissioner's orders were to inflict hardship or loss on them.

The Hon Mr. Tucker objected to the amendment, and contended that the owners of such huts could have no proper claim for consideration, as they had infringed the law by omitting to give notice to the Commissioner.

The Hon. Mr. Munguldas asked for compensation being extended to the owners of huts or sheds at the time of this bill coming into operation. He thought this would be only fair, because the previous Act did not affect owners who had already erected their huts or sheds.

The Hon. Mr. Tucker said that before the last Act came into force there was no law prohibiting the erection of huts without preliminary notice to the Commissioner, so the owners of huts existing when Act II. of 1865 came into operation were entitled to consideration, and it was accorded to them. Now the prohibition had been in force for seven years and it was not probable that any huts remained which existed before 1865, so it was not necessary to repeat the provision of the old Act in this bill. The persons who since Act II. of 1865 came into force had built huts in defiance of the law were not entitled to any consideration.

His Excellency the President thought that if any huts which had been built before 1865 existed now they must be such wretched habitations that the Commissioner should have full powers to deal with them. This was a measure which might entail a little annoyance and hardship upon ed both people, but it would work ultimately for their good.

The Hon. Mr. Munguldas withdrew his amendment.

Section 173 was then agreed to, and stands part of the bill.

Section 172 became section 174, and was agreed to and stands part of the bill.

Section 173 became section 175.

The Hon. Mr. Tucker moved the omission of the words "in or near any street" in lines one or two, for the reason which he had given for the omission of the same words in a previous section. This alteration, he said, was recommended by the Health Officer and Municipal Commissioner.

The Hon. Mr. Narayen mentioned that if this were agreed to the cost of making drains "to the satisfaction of the Commissioner" would in many cases exceed the whole value of isolated houses.

The Hon. the Acting Advocate-General thought there could only be a few houses in the native town that were more than a hundred yards away from a public drain.

The Hon. Mr. Narayen said that in many parts of Bombay houses were more than a hundred yards away from sewers or drains communicating with the sea, and although he thought that in such cases it would be quite fair to levy a resonable expenditure upon the house-owner, yet he must object to the unlimited expenditure that might be imposed under this section.

The Hon. Mr. Tucker said that Dr. Hewlett mentioned the case of a range of huts which were built in Colaba, for which no means of drainage were provided and which had become very offensive, yet the owner could not be compelled to do what was necessary, because they happened to be beyond the distance prescribed by the previous Act. In the case of houses situated in large compounds, and which houses were not within a reasonable distance from a drain, all that the owner had to do was to construct a cesspool under the provisions of the next section.

The amendment was agreed to.

Section 174 became section 176.

The Hon. Mr. Tucker—Regarding this section Dr. Hewlett remarks—"No provision is made for payment to the Commissioner for the cleaning of cesspools, but this was not considered expedient." I suggest that after "cesspool" in line 10, the following words be inserted, "to be constructed by such owner or owners" and that the word "made" should be omitted.

Section 175 became 177, and was agreed to and stands part of the bill.

Section 176 became section 178, and was agreed to and stands part of the bill.

Section 177 became section 179, and was agreed to and stands part of the bill.

Section 178 became section 180, and was agreed to and stands part of the bill.

[To be continued.]

INDIAN ITEMS.

The Maharajah of Travancore has appointed a Mr. J. Ross, M.A., as the tutor of the young Princes. The Maharajah himself received his education from a native.

Cinchona plantations at Darjeeling must be very profitable indeed, as 30 per cent. profit is said to be likely derived this year by the Darjeeling Cinchona Association.

Dengue at Madras.—We are glad to say that the dengue is at last abating in this city. Of course there is now but a small portion of the population who have not already had the fever for it to seize upon, and that may fully account for the diminished number of cases. But the severity of the type of disease is also abating—a sign, we should hope, that the epidemic is dying out.—*Madras Times*, Oct. 10.

Cholera at Attock.—We regret to hear that cholera has broken out in the Attock garrison. On the 6th instant, two artillerymen were attacked, one of whom was carried off by the disease, and the other unhappy victim, it is said, is not expected to recover. Both the men who have been attacked by the disease were previously much debilitated by illness. We are happy to learn that the detachment of the 60th Rifles, who form part of this garrison, have as yet been free. The troops have been ordered out into camp and proceed thither at once, and a strict quarantine has again been enforced. It is feared that should this outbreak spread, the assembling of the troops for the Hussan Abdool Camp of Exercise will be postponed. We hope, however, the plague which has made its appearance will soon be got under.—*Indian Public Opinion*, Oct. 8.

The Encroachment of the Sea at Madras.—While Government is doing nothing, and its legal advisers are studying the "ifs and ans" of the matter, the sea is gradually but rapidly wearing away the beach road opposite the Town Police Court, until there is really reason to fear that the road may be interrupted and the adjoining property endangered. When the monsoon sets in, the surf will probably be high, and its power to encroach upon the land increased, so that it does not seem at all unlikely that our friends on the First Line Beach will find some fine morning that there is no passage that way, if indeed they don't find the foundations of their offices undermined. It is when such things occur that one feels inclined to regret that such a fine system of constitutional law reigns in the country. A little vigorous despotism in the matter of these wrecked vessels would be a good thing.—*Madras Times*, Oct. 10.

Vandalism at the Grand Arsenal, Madras.—A piece of vandalism has just been perpetrated at the Grand Arsenal, Madras, of which the vandals themselves would have been ashamed. In that repository were gathered together a magnificent collection of Indian arms of various sorts, many, if indeed not most, of them being trophies gained in battle in the early days of the English in India. These specimens have often been eyed enviously by men who like to possess historical mementoes or to form collections, but the authorities have always steadily refused either to give them or sell them. A change seems to have come suddenly over the spirit of their dream, and we learn with astonishment that the whole of this fine collection of old arms, except a few specimens, have been broken up and sold as old metal! We do not know who is ultimately responsible for this deplorable freak; but if the officer now in charge of the Grand Arsenal has done this of his own accord, we cannot congratulate him on his good taste, or even on his economy. If it was desirable to clear out the Grand Arsenal, surely something better might have been done with these trophies of the past than to break them up into old metal. Many European residents would have given good prices for specimens, and Wardour Street would have welcomed the remainder. The Government would thereby have profited financially, while an outrageous bit of vandalism would have been avoided.—*Madras Times*, Oct. 10.

NEW POST ENVELOPE.

Sir,—With reference to the new postal arrangement which is to come into force from 1st January, I wish to know whether mercantile firms, banks, &c., can have their own envelopes embossed with the half-anna stamp? if not, it will be a great hardship, as they will be entirely debarred from the use of the lowest rate of postage, under which nine-tenths of their correspondence now passes. Most mercantile firms and banks use envelopes embossed with their name and place of business; these will be useless under the new arrangement unless Government are willing to affix the half-anna stamp on other than envelopes issued by them.

MERCHANT.

CHEAP GAS FROM THE REFUSE OF OIL SEEDS.

Some of our readers may have heard of a new kind of gas which was invented and exhibited in Calcutta about three years ago. We now hear that a machine for the manufacture of this gas is on its way out from England, having been ordered by the East India Railway Company of the patentee, and that it is to be set up at the Allahabad Railway Station. The gas in question is, it seems, made from the refuse of oil seeds, after the oil has been extracted —in short from oil-cake; and all the various oil-cakes will produce it. It is said to have, bulk for bulk, an illuminating power equal to two and a half times that made from coal, and consequently the gas fittings and burners may be of a smaller capacity and therefore cheaper. Gas made from pure oil, or oil gas, is no new thing. It has even been burnt in India. It was used by the Government in the Fort at Madras for some years; but though the illuminating power was great, it was found too expensive, as it cost Rs. 21 per thousand cubic feet. Coal gas, where coal is obtainable, does not cost one-fourth of that sum, and Rs. 6 per thousand cubic feet is what is paid for it by consumers in Calcutta. No one suspected, before Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Money, the patentee, discovered it, that the refuse of oil-seeds, *viz.*, oil-cake, would make oil gas; more or less oil of course remains in the cake, and the refuse itself is an oily one: this, we conceive, is the explanation. Anyhow it does produce a gas of a very strong illuminating power, and it is now said that this gas, manufactured from oil-cake, is the cheapest as well as the most brilliant light obtainable in India. From the prospectus before us we see it stated that one thousand cubic feet of this gas (equal in light-giving power to two thousand five hundred cubic feet of coal of gas made from the country coal) will cost here up-country, where oil-cake is obtainable at, say, eight annas per maund, only Rs. 1-4, and that, pursuing the calculation, each jet of this gas, giving as much light as one of the Calcutta street lamps, will cost but little over half-an-anna per night of ten hours. This of course does not include the outlay on the machine and piping; the latter is the same as used for coal gas, the former is a peculiar machine designed expressly for this oil-cake gas. If these figures are correct, there should shortly be no more darkness in Upper India; and the fact that the East India Railway authorities, after detailed experiments, have adopted this new gas, is a strong point in its favour. Not only, it seems, have the E. I Railway Company tested it, but the Government have done so likewise; and an extract from a report by the Superintending Engineer, Presidency Circle, is much in its favour. The Manager of the Bally Paper Mills, near Calcutta, where the gas was tried experimentally more than once, speaks highly of it. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has strongly recommended that the Cawnpore barracks be lit with it, for, apart from the superior light the soldiers would have, it is estimated that a saving, as against oil lamps, of between four and five thousand rupees per annum will be secured by its adoption. The European soldier with this new light will be able to read or write at night, which he can scarcely do now, and if here up-country we can have our houses brilliantly lighted at the very cheap rate held out, life in Upper India will certainly be spared one of its drawbacks. —*Pioneer*.

AFGHANISTAN.

Cabul 12th September.

Naib Mahomed Alum Khan, Governor of Toorkistan, has writen to the Ameer that it has been reported to him that Sirdar Mahomed Ishak Khan, (son of the late Sirdar Mahomed Azim Khan), who absconded from Samarkand, has been apprehended on his way to Kokund by the Russian authorities; but two of his trusted agents, having escaped the capture of the Russians, have gone to Kokund; also, that Yakoob Beg, Kush Begi, Governor of Koolab, has died of cholera, and that this disease is very severe in the neighbourhood of Koolab, Hissar, and other places the other side of the Oxus.

In his letter of 25th *Jamadee-ool-Sanee* (corresponding to the —— August 1872), the Meer of Budukshan writes to the Ameer that he has been informed that a Russian envoy with two hundred followers came to Meer Yakoob Beg, Governor of Kashghur, from a place near the bank of the Nairin River, with a message that if the Meer wishes to be on friendly terms with the Russians, he should make over some place in his country for the construction of a cantonment for Russian troops, otherwise he should make preparations to defend himself against them. Further, that the Meer has not yet given any reply to this message. Also, that Meer Jehander Shah, ex-Governor of Budukshan, is still in the Chittral territory; and as his residence there is dangerous to the administration of the Budukshan territory, he (the Meer of Budukshan) desires to attack the territory of Chittral with a view to expelling Meer Jehander Shah from that country, after realizing the revenue of Budukshan, making it over to Naib Mahomed Alum Khan, and having a conference with him.

Sirdar Abdool Azeez Khan (a grand-son of late Nawab Jabbor Khan) died a natural death, and, on account of his being a sister's son of the Ameer, His Highness went with his funeral as far as the burial ground, and read *fateha* for his soul.

For the last few days the Ameer has been examining the accounts of Sirdar Meer Afzul Khan for the past three years for the Furrah territory in the house of Moostoufee Hubeebullah Khan. Misappropriation of many thousands of rupees appears from the accounts, and the dufteree of the Sirdar is placed under great restraint in consequence. The Ameer desires to grant the government of Furrah to the son of Meer Akhor Ahmed Khan, Naib Governor of Herat; but some persons have petitioned His Highness to the effect that, while Meer Akhor is with Sirdar Mahomed Yakoob Khan, the grant of the government of Furrah to his son is to make over voluntarily this territory to Sirdar Mahomed Yakoob Khan. The matter has not, therefore, been settled as yet.

PROGRESS OF THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE.

The *Statesman's Year Book* for 1872 gives the estimated population of Russia in Europe, including Finland and Poland, at the date of the latest returns, at sixty-eight millions and a quarter. It may be interesting to learn (upon the authority of the *Bourse Gazette* of St. Petersburg) the rate of progress of the population of that Empire. In 1722 it stood at fourteen millions, in 1803 at thirty-six millions, in 1829 at about fifty millions, and in 1863 at sixty-five millions. With respect to area we read, on the same authority, that in the time of John III., that is to say in the second half of the 15th century, it occupied a surface of only eighteen million square miles. In the reign of Alexis, in 1650, its extent had already reached two hundred and thirty-seven millions; under Peter the Great, two hundred and eighty millions; under Catherine II., three hundred and thirty-five millions of square miles. Under the present reign, according to the *Statesman's Year Book*, the area of the Russian Empire, including Finland, Poland, Russia, and Siberia, is very nearly three hundred and seventy millions square miles. Siberia and the Caucasus add nearly nine millions to the population of the entire Empire, which thus stands, as nearly as possible, at 77 millions. The density of the population to the geographical square mile ranges from a *maximum* of 2,204 in Poland to a *minimum* of 17 in Siberia.

LIEUTENANT DAWSON AND THE GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

The Livingstone Search and Relief Committee of the Royal Geographical Society have issued a second report, in which they state the final judgment at which they have arrived on Lieutenant Dawson's conduct in command of the late expedition. After considering that gentleman's report, and his answers to a number of written questions sent to him by the committee, they have come to the conclusion that Lieutenant Dawson was not justified in breaking up the expedition on the grounds stated by him, and they express their disapprobation of his conduct in so doing. They think that as the expenses of the journey to the interior and back to Zanzibar had been already incurred, Lieutenant Dawson should, at any rate, have proceeded to Dr. Livingstone, taking on the supplies, medicine, arms, instruments, and guards, and assuring the great traveller, by personal intercourse, of the sympathy of his countrymen and their anxiety to relieve him. That Lieutenant Dawson did not adopt this course, or even write to Dr. Livingstone to inform him of the expedition and its abandonment, the committee attribute to a lamentable error of judgment. They further consider "that, as the responsibility of breaking up the expedition on May 3 rests entirely with Lieutenant Dawson, they are not required to express an opinion on the conduct subsequent to that date of the subordinate members of the original party who acted at Zanzibar under no official obligations With regard, however, to the Rev. Mr. New, who was engaged by Lieutenant Dawson at Zanibar, they feel bound to say that, having heard from him a full explanation of the circumstances under which he acted, they acquit him of all blame, and place it on record that he has in no way forfeited their confidence."

Lieutenant Dawson has published a long reply to this report, in which he says in substance that he believed the Geographical Society cared less to help Livingstone than to get possession of his notes, and that, finding this out and knowing that Livingstone would be helped by Mr. Stanley, he deemed it dishonourable to go on with the expedition. To the suggestion that he ought to have objected before leaving England, Lieutenant Dawson replies that he did not get the information which determined his conduct until he arrived at Zazibar. He left England believing that the committee had told him "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth," and this he now maintains they did not do. He charges the commitee with having played false to him; with having accepted his services in a responsible post, while at the time they concealed from him important truths relative to Dr. Livingstone and his correspondence. "Had I been told beforehand (Lieutenant Dawson says) that one, and too probably the main, object at heart of the Royal Geographical Society was to obtain copies of Dr. Livingstone's notes against his will, I should have declined the office; and so would, I think, every officer and gentleman in her Majesty's service. So soon as I came to the conclusion that I was being used as a catspaw for work which I considered dishonourable, I retired from the expedition." He also charges the Royal Geographical Society with having culpably neglected to make due provision in their instructions for the contingency of Mr. Stanley having found and relieved Livingstone. "They knew (he says) of his mission, they ignored him. So thoroughly was their wish for his failure father to the thought, that when the news came of Mr. Stanley's success, Sir H. Rawlinson publicly asserted that Stanley had not relieved Livingstone but Livingstone Stanley. They blundered against light and knowledge who now accuse me of 'error' for my interpretation of facts which were concealed from me until too late for me to take counsel in England."—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE IN DANGER.

Of all documents ever made by the hand of man, the Declaration of Independence is, perhaps, the most precious. Certainly there is none so dear to American hearts, and there is something very painful in the assurance which comes from Washington, that the manuscript is fast fading away, and that in a few years the parchment bids fair to become a mere blank. Nearly all the signatures are said to be already effaced, and, unless some remedy is adopted, it is easy to calculate the time when all those memorable names will disappear. Surely, however, this can and ought to be prevented. If we mistake not, many old manuscripts have been restored at the Imperial Library at Paris. No time should be lost in arresting the further effacement of our great national heirloom, even if unhappily it should prove impossible to restore the portions that have become illegible. Both the Declaration and Washington's commission as General and Commander-in-Chief are now on exhibition in the Patent Office; and we trust that steps will be taken at once to stay so far as may be the mournful ravages of time.—*New York Times*.

ALSACE AND LORRAINE.

The *Journal des Debats* of Tuesday remarks that the 1st of October is at hand, when the option of choosing between France and Germany will no longer be left to the inhabitants of the annexed parts of Alsace and Lorraine. It asks what will be the situation of those who have made use of the privilege, and what of those who have not done so, and supplies the following answer to these questions:—"66 All Frenchmen, natives of the annexed territory, who make no declaration, will become Germans on the 1st of October next in consequence of their silence, which will be considered a tacit consent, and will then be subject to the laws of the Empire and Prussia. 2. Those Frenchmen of the same districts who have made their choice, but on the 1st of October have not left their homes, will also be treated as Germans, their declaration being considered void in consequence of their non-expatriation. This regulation is of recent date, and was made only when the Prussian authorities observed that those making the declaration were multiplying in an alarming manner. 3. Lastly, the Alsatians and Lorrainers who have declared for France and left Alsace on the 1st of October will be considered as foreigners by the Prussian authorities. They will not have it in their power to return to the territory which has been taken from France, without exposing themselves to be watched, expelled, or even taken into custody by the police, as is sufficiently proved by the arrests of M. Jehan at Metz and M. About at Saverne."

THE JESUITS IN ALSACE.

The law for the expulsion of the Jesuits seems likely to add to the difficulties of the Germans in Alsace, at least the Alsatians are seizing the occasion of its being put in force to make demonstrations against the Government. The Strasburg correspondent of the *Cologne Gazette* writes:—"I have just come from the Jesuit establishment in Jew-street. The day before yesterday orders were sent to the fathers to quit without delay; at the same time their chapel was closed. The foreign members are commanded to leave the country, the natives may remain for a while, but they must give up cloister life. Since these orders have become known the Jesuits have been made the object of the most enthusiastic attention by the Catholics of this city. The monastery is perpetually beset by the inhabitants of all classes; in particular, numbers of ladies dressed in mourning are to be seen, who deck the windows, entrances, &c., with bouquets of flowers, wreaths of immortelles, and black crape. Some cries of 'Long live the Jesuit Fathers!' have been heard, but greater demonstrations are avoided, a circumstance which is chiefly due to the prudent conduct of the police, who have merely watched these manifestations, without interfering with them in any way as yet. It is not to be denied that the Jesuits stand high in the favour of a certain portion of the population here. We shall certainly, however, not make much mistake if we attribute a political rather than a religious character to these demonstrations in favour of the Society."—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

HIGHWAY ROBBERIES IN PERSIA.

"A Non-Combatant's Father" asks us to publish the following extract from a letter describing the results of the Persian famine, which he has lately received from his son, resident in Shiraz, and a member of the staff of the English Government Telegraph in Persia:—"Things are getting very bad here. The famine may be said to have ceased, [illegible] necessity for relief continues. The lower [illegible]ses have sold their all during the great [illegible] the wandering tribes have lost from [illegible] herds of cattle; but of course have [illegible]evenue. These people depend solely on the[illegible]heep for a livelihood, and have now reached [illegible] of desperation which leads them to commit any atrocity; in fact, the roads are most unsafe. Among our small staff of 50 here I can assure you within the last twelve-month the excitement has been great. We of course have to go out at all times, and though nominally provided with guards, the people at the villages frequently laugh at orders of the various local governors, and the necessities of the services we are on force us to proceed without. Here is the list of casualties for the last twelve months:—1, One of our line inspectors robbed and beaten near Teheran; 2, one ditto robbed near Koomishah; 3, Captain Windham, R.H.A. (passing through Persia on his way to India), robbed of all his traps 18 miles from Shiraz, but escaped ill treatment, as his horse bolted with him into the town—no redress; 4, I was stipped in the middle of the night near Yezdicasb, robbed of all my kit when travelling post, forced to walk barefoot for several hours, and only rescued by the road guards about noon, my feet being so swollen and full of thorns that I had to be carried in to the post-house, having been taken some 15 miles off the road—no redress; 5, the whole has culminated in the brutal murder of Sergeant Collins, R.E., on the 23rd inst. (July) at nearly the same place where Captain Windham was looted. Poor Collins, whose service was nearly completed, and who has been in failing health latterly, having seen active service in the China war, was surrounded by some 12 tribes-men,—Suffi Khanis, 'eels' of the E-hkhani of Fars—and after wounding two of his assailants (poor fellow, he was forced to fight, being mounted on a mule) was shot first in the back, and then through the brain, and his body dragged a few yards off the road and there left. The few servants and muleteers with him, who, Persian like, had not raised a hand in his defence, were liberated at sunset. His body was brought in two days afterwards, and I am glad to say that the Persians made an attempt to do him honour (of course, under pressure). A thief catcher and 40 horsemen went out on the trail of the thieves, but the leader has returned for reinforcements. This case is too flagrant not to be taken up, and we all live in hope that some faint show of justice may be made by the Persian authorities. So strong is the feeling of clanship among the Elliotts (or wandering tribes), that unless powerful pressure is brought to bear on their chief, I fear the murderers will escape."—*Times*.

GUN-COTTON.

(*Pall Mall Budget*, Sept. 20.)

The second report of the Gun-cotton Committee deals with several points in connection with this material on which we remarked at the time of the Hastings experiments; and the conclusions at which the Committee have arrived are on the whole in substantial agreement with those which we set forth as following naturally from those experiments. The Committee accept the experiments as conclusive of the non-inflammability of wet gun-cotton, but on this point some qualification is, we think, required. For example, it is not to be understood that a store containing only wet gun-cotton cannot be burned, for at Hastings about 6 cwt. of the material in the wet state was consumed by fire; nor has it yet been proved that a very large store of wet gun-cotton might not be even exploded. What the Committee no doubt mean is that so long as the gun-cotton remains in a wet state it cannot be burned. This is true; but as the effect of a fire is gradually to evaporate the moisture from the gun-cotton and to burn the portions or layers as they become thus gradually dried, a violent conflagration in a magazine of wet gun-cotton would clearly be perfectly possible. Indeed, such a conflagration was, as we have said, actually witnessed at Hastings. Then the question arises, might it not be possible (we do not say probable), in the event of a fire breaking out in a magazine containing many tons of wet gun-cotton, for so considerable a portion of the store to become partially dried that the heat could accumulate in that portion to an extent sufficient to cause an explosion? Gun-cotton containing 20 per cent. of moisture is vouched for by the Committee as inexplosive. But supposing the moisture to be gradually abstracted until an unconsumed portion of the mass contained only half that percentage of moisture, we do not gather from the Committee's report, nor from their experiments, that such portion would not be dangerously inflammable; and, supposing the moisture to become further abstracted until a portion of the mass contained only 5 per cent. of moisture, and further until it contained no moisture at all; what, then, would happen if the fire were to continue to burn within the magazine, and if the magazine were made of brick or stone, so that the heat could not escape rapidly as generated? In short, is it not possible to start with a magazine containing, say, five tons of wet gun-cotton, and to consume that magazine with fire until at last their remains within it, say, one ton of the material containing no moisture at all, or hardly any? And if this be possible, would not that remaining portion be at once inflammable and explosive? The answer to these questions may, perhaps, be in the negative, but they are questions which it does seem to us worth while to answer, and no answer short of an experimental one would be satisfactory or conclusive. We do not know whether there is any hope of the Committee pushing their investigations a little farther in this direction; but until an experiment of the sort has been made, we hardly think that it is open to the Committee to treat stores of wet gun-cotton as uninflammable and explosive. We have the evidence of Hastings to show that 6 cwt. of the wet material may be consumed with fire without exploding—a result, however, which was also twice obtained, it should be recollected, with dry gun-cotton when packed in light boxes. But we have as yet no evidence to show conclusively that what was merely burning with 6 cwt.—although burning sufficiently intense to warrant some doubts during its continuance as to whether it might not culminate in an explosion—would not become an explosion with a ton. The great value and importance of wet gun-cotton seems to us to be not so much its absolute non-liability to burning or even explosion—points not yet fully established—as the difficulty of originating a fire in a store of the material in its wet state. It required at Hastings a carefully prepared bonfire, made of shavings, soaked with petroleum, to set fire to the magazine, and then, if we are not mistaken, the wooden sides of the building caught fire some time before the gun-cotton and fell in upon it. Practically, no doubt, a store of wet gun-cotton may be fairly spoken of as uninflammable, except by some direct act of incendiarism, or if placed in an inflammable building and exposed to the possibility of conflagration. But it would not be safe to accept the Committee's conclusions to the extent of permitting wet gun-cotton to be stored anywhere and anyhow, and in any quantities. If so placed that it cannot become dry—wholly or partially—it is safe; that is really all that we can say positively at present. With the other conclusions of the Committee, we may express a more unqualified agreement. It is satisfactory to observe that they have accepted the teaching of the Hastings experiments on the point of the necessity for reducing the strength of the service-box—while they have avoided the error which lay in the other direction of assuming that gun-cotton packed in light boxes could not be exploded by simple burning. They think, and properly, that "dry gun-cotton, wherever stored, and in whatever quantity, should be treated as an explosive; and that the precautions now observed with regard to explosives generally, as regards locality and description of building, should apply also to gun-cotton."

The recommendation that gun-cotton should for the present—until the experience as to its stability becomes more extended—be excluded from magazines containing gunpowder, is commendably prudent. The evidence, as far as it goes, is entirely favourable to the stability of pure gun-cotton, but that evidence, as the Committee observe, is limited; and they might perhaps have added that in the present state of the law we have no guarantee that impure gun-cotton—which is certainly not stable—will not get into the market. On every account, therefore, there is good reason for requiring that for the present gun-cotton should be stored in places apart; and we trust that private consumers will not fail to observe and act upon this recommendation. But this is clear, that whether gun-cotton be stored wet or whether it be stored dry—whether in thick boxes or thin boxes—it is infinitely safer than gunpowder; and it can only be by the grossest carelessness in manufacture, storage, or handling, or by direct incendiarism or some other criminal act, such as that which led to the Stowmarket disaster, that an explosion in a gun-cotton magazine will be possible. If precautions similar to those observed in well-regulated gunpowder magazines be adopted, the margin of safety is enormously increased.

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ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—Mr. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor, begs to inform the Public that the above Hotel, so well known for its excellent accommodation, is now OPEN for VISITORS. There are three separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel, well adapted for Families. Superior articles are supplied at moderate Prices and every care is taken for the comfort of the Visitors. The Hotel is well situated, in a breezy locality, under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool. Mr. Pinto has also some houses to Let, and undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum.

HOPE HALL HOTEL, MATHERAN.—Mr. P. MENDOSA, the Proprietor of the Hope Hall Hotel, begs to announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen that he has RE-OPENED the Hotel, which is so well known for its excellent accommodation.

Superior articles are always supplied at moderate rates, and great care is taken for the comfort of the Visitors.

The terms of the Charges are reduced.

Middle Cross Road, Louisa and Alexandra Points.

TURIN.

OPENED SINCE OCTOBER 1871.

THE GRAND HOTEL DE TURIN.

BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT OF THE BERNERHOF HOTEL AT BERNE.

BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT OF THE HOTEL DE NICE AT NICE.

This fine Hotel, situated opposite the principal Railway Station (Porta Nuova) ARRIVAL, in a central position near the public garden and the most fashionable Streets, is kept according to the Swiss style, and extremely convenient for all classes of travellers; combining the greatest comfort, with moderate charges.

The house is heated during the winter season.

Kept by CONSTANT KRAFT.

BYCULLA HOTEL, (BY JEEWANJEE & Co.,)

JUNCTION OF BELLASIS AND CLARE ROADS, BYCULLA

BYCULLA HOTEL, which is within a few minutes' walk of the Byculla and Grant Road Railway Stations, is acknowledged to be the best in Bombay. Having been built expressly for such an Establishment, the building possesses advantages over Bungalow Hotels, special care having been taken in the arrangements of the Rooms, which are large and lofty, to secure the best ventilation, and thus to keep the whole Hotel cool. The furnishings and fittings have been selected with a special view to affording the greatest comfort to Residents and Visitors, and ample accommodation has been provided for Families. The Table is supplied in a manner unsurpassed in Bombay, and care is taken that the Wines and other Liquors are of the first quality.

Adjoining the large Dining Saloon are a Library and six fine Billiard Tables.

Hot and Cold Baths always ready.

Extensive Garden.

Visitors arriving by train should book for BYCULLA STATION, and NOT for Boree Bunder.

JEEWANJEE & Co.

THE "TIMES OF INDIA" BOMBAY CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY FOR 1872.

Price Rs. 8 (Cash); by Post Rs. 8-11.

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J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as "EWBANK'S NAILS,"

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Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above, must not be confounded with "EWBANK'S NAILS," the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

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PIANOFORTES	from Rs. 450 to 1,000
HARMONIUMS	" 100 to 700
ORGANS (self-acting)	" 2,000 to 3,000
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CONCERTINAS (English)	" 100 to 250
VIOLINS (with bow and case)	" 30 to 75
VIOLAS do do	" 50 to 100
VIOLINCELLOS (with bow and case)	" 150 to 200
GUITARS (in case complete)	" 35 to 100
BANJOS, 5, 6, or 7 strings	" 12 to 40
TAMBOURINES	" 3 to 15
BONES (Real Round o'Beef) set	" 2 to 4
FLUTES	" 10 to 50
CORNOPEANS (in case complete)	" 50 to 100
FLUTINAS	" 30 to 50
TRIANGLES	" 5 to 15

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPURTENANCES.

MONTHLY SUPPLIES OF NEW MUSIC.

BEST NEAPOLITAN STRINGS for VIOLIN, VIOLA, VIOLINCELLO, DOUBLE BASS GUITAR, BANJO.

"ACRABELLE" VIOLIN 1st Strings.

REAL ROMAN do do

CLARIONETT, OBOE, BASSOON, and BAGPIPE REEDS.

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SILICATED CARBON.

Half Gallon	Rs. 9
One Gallon	" 12
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Two Gallons, Marbled, Elegant	" 22

LIPSCOMBE'S PATENT.

Half Gallon	Rs. 8
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Two Gallons	" 15

D. S. KEMP & Co.

Reduced Prices.

SPENCER'S MAGNETIC FILTERS.

The undersigned are now able to offer these invaluable filters at the FOLLOWING REDUCED PRICES:

	No. 1.	*No. 1 covered.	No. 2.	No. 3.
Cash	Rs. 14-8	Rs. 18	Rs. 22-8	Rs. 30
Credit	Rs. 16	Rs. 20	Rs. 25	Rs. 33

* This has a wicker covering, and is recommended to Travellers.

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"OEIL-DE-BŒUF," HANGING EXCELLENT TIME-KEEPERS. PATENT LEVER. EIGHT DAY.

"SKELETON," WITH GLASS DOME AND STAND. EIGHT DAY.

"MARINE," VERY SERVICEABLE.

CLOCKS AND TIME-PIECES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION TO BE HAD AT FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.'s, Elphinstone Circle.

GAZOGENES

For the domestic production of

Soda Water, Lemonade, | Aërated Water, Gingerade,

and

Effervescing Wines.

The Apparatus is made of one piece of glass (whereby the chance of leakage is much diminished), and is, in the opinion of the Undersigned, who have sold many hundreds of different patterns, superior in convenience and durability to every other kind.

Each Rs. 12.

Measure for Powders Re. 1.

Crystalized Tartaric, Acid, per bottle Rs. 3.

Bicarbonate of Soda per bottle Re. 1-12.

Syrup of Lemon .... Qts. 1-8 Pts. 1.

Syrup of Ginger .... " 1-8 " 1.

Tonic Refresher .... " 1-8.

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GEO. W. WHEATLEY & CO., 19, 20, & 23, SASSOON'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY,

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TRANSIT AND GENERAL SHIPPING.

Parcels, Packages, and Merchandise despatched by quickest Mail Steam Routes, Railways, and Clipper Ships to all parts of the World. Every description of Custom House Business, Shipping, Bonding, and Clearing, outward and inward. Contractors for General Annual Carting and Shipping. Estimates for through conveyance to all Railway Stations in Europe, America, and Australia.

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BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA.

IS prepared in the most scientific manner, by thoroughly educated Chemists and Druggists, who have had many years' experience. It is not a simple extract from one article, but is compounded of extracts from a number of Roots, Herbs, Barks, and Leaves, all of which are possessed of some particular virtue or power in curing the diseases that have their source in the blood and humors; and these different vegetable extracts are combined in such a way as to retain, in its full strength, the special curative virtue possessed by each. The root of the Sarsaparilla plant, found in Honduras, is that which we use in this preparation; it is the kind which all medical men esteem most. About fifty per cent. of Bristol's Sarsaparilla consists of this concentrated extract, the remainder, as above stated, being composed of extracts from other powerful, cleansing, and healing vegetable substances. It does not contain anything that is dangerous or injurious to health, and in this, as in nearly every other respect, is entirely different from all other preparations sold under the name of Sarsaparilla.

By having our own agents at the places where the various roots, drugs, herbs and plants, composing our medicines, are produced, we are enabled to exercise that constant care in selection which insures uniformity of excellence; and we spare no money and no effort to procure the best—and only the best—of every article entering into their composition; and it is with the most abiding confidence we say, to the sick of all nations and all countries, that in Bristol's Sarsaparilla you have a remedy more reliable than any before offered to you, and which will not disappoint you in the cure of

Salt Rheum, Tetter, Scald Head,
Nervous and General Debility,
Old Sores, Ulcers, Tumors,
Abscesses, Boils, Eruptions,
Scrofula, or King's Evil,
Female Derangements,
White Swellings,
Fever and Ague,
Chills and Fever,
& Dumb Ague.

As a means of building up the constitution that has been broken down by the excessive use of Mercury, Iron, or other Minerals, our Sarsaparilla will be found most excellent, and can be administered with safety to the weakest patients. As a purifier of the blood and humors, in the Spring and early Summer, it will be found unfailing. It can be taken freely at all seasons, rainy or dry. For some of the above diseases, the use of the Sarsaparilla must be continued a considerable time, especially for those that are hereditary or constitutional in their nature—such as Scrofula: but a faithful compliance with the directions will always relieve and mitigate, and in a great majority of cases will effect a complete cure. It will also be found, in all of the above diseases, that a cure will be greatly hastened by using our Bristol's Sugar-coated pills, in moderate doses, in connection with the Sarsaparilla; they carry off large quantities of morbific or diseased matter set free in the system by the Sarsaparilla, and in this way facilitate the return of normal functional operations.

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MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., AGENTS FOR WESTERN INDIA.

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SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE.

THE PROPERTIES of this now celebrated Indian remedy are TONIC, re-invigorating every nerve and muscle of the system. Per Bottle—Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8

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KEROSINE OIL, Wholesale and Retail.—Apply to FARNHAM & Co.

No. 16, Elphinstone Circle.

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2, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

G. NICOLL & CO., BOOT AND SHOE-MAKERS, 30, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA,

Have always on hand a very select Stock of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes.

ROWLAND AND CO., SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT, 19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

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PONDICHERRY	Indiana	Rs. 19	In 250 boxes.
	Longs	" 17	
	Short Thick	" 14	
	After Tiffin	" 13	
COCONADA	Havannah Shape	" 19	In 250 and 100 boxes.
	Leisure Hour	" 17	
	Sedans	" 17	
	Babingtons	" 14	
	Burma Shape	" 10	

The above Prices are per 1,000 Nett Cash.

GORDON AND ESSAI, COMMISSION AGENTS, FORT, BOMBAY.

PURE COD LIVER OIL.

THE only kind authorised by the Medical Council, and prescribed by the Principal Physicians and Surgeons; of a pale straw colour and almost entirely free from taste or smell; is taken freely without nausea or the other unpleasant symptoms which are produced by "Light Brown" and other impure oils.

"The *pure, fresh oil* from the liver of the Cod is more beneficial in the treatment of pulmonary consumption than any agent medicinal, dietetic, or regiminal that has yet been employed."—Dr. WILLIAMS.

IMPORTED IN PINT BOTTLES; Capsuled and labelled with the Trade Mark of TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

SUPERIOR PALE BRANDIES.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
FINE OLD PALE COGNAC Treacher's celebrated Heart Labelled, pure, soft and delicate, per doz.	27 0	30 0
Do. do. Pint Travelling Flasks do.	16 0	18 0
OLD PALE BRANDY, a spirit very superior to the lower brands of Hennessey, Martell, and others, commonly sold at same rate	24 0	27 0
OLD BRANDY a sound wholesome spirit	18 0	21 0

Exshaw's, Hennessey's, Martell's & Mounier's brands.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

BULL'S PATENT HAND DREDGER, for SINKING WELLS through Sand in any position and to any depth.

For Sinking Irrigation Wells and for periodically cleaning out old Wells which have become foul or silted up it is particularly adapted.

This Machine is very largely used on the Oudh and Rohilkhund, Punjab Northern (State), and other Railways, in many cases in preference to any other machine.

Extract from Notes of Progress on the works of the Punjab Northern (State) Railway by the Officiating Chief Engineer, published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, 22nd June 1872:—

"It may be well here to observe that on all these works of ordinary sinking through sand or silt, the use of the sand pumps has been all but entirely superseded by that of "Bull's Dredger," which has proved itself a most excellent tool. In some cases it has permitted as much as 7 feet of descent in a 12' 6" diameter well to be effected in the 24 hours."

Price of each Machine despatched to any Railway Station in India in direct communication with Lucknow is as follows:—

Of 1½ Cubic feet capacity	Rs.	50 0 0
2 " "	"	100 0 0
4 " "	"	150 0 0
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The larger sizes are suited for being worked by steam hoists.

Orders to be addressed to

BABOO SHAMA CHURN MOOKERJEE, Principal Agent for Bull's Patent Hand Dredger, Lucknow.

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ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and bildings in Bombay are issued by REMINGTON & Co., Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.

Bombay, 16th August 1865.

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Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the Island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.

The rate on Pucka-built Bungalows situated outside the Fort of Bombay, or in any part of the Bombay Presidency, is now reduced to (6) six annas per cent. per annum.

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SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON, ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the Current Rates.

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ESTABLISHED 1838.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

CAPITAL Rs. 60,00,000.—REVENUE Rs. 16,00,000.

EXISTING ASSURANCES OVER Rs. 4,20,00,000.

INVESTED FUNDS, exclusive of the value of sums Reassured, Rs. 65,00,000.

ANNUAL PREMIUMS FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000.

Age.	Civil Risks. With Profits.	Civil Risks. Without Profits.	Military Risks. With Profits.	Military Risks. Without Profits.	Age.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
25	38 8	34 0	43 0	38 0	25
30	43 0	38 0	47 8	42 0	30
35	48 0	42 0	52 8	46 0	35
40	54 0	47 0	58 8	51 0	40
45	60 0	53 0	65 0	57 0	45
50	70 0	61 0	74 8	65 0	50

The Home Rates to which the above would be reduced during residence in Europe, with rates for other ages and for terms of years, can be had on application to the Company's AGENTS FOR BOMBAY, GRINDLAY, GROOM, & CO.

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REGISTERED UNDER ACT X. OF 1866.

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(The only Company which grants this complete concession.)

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Military and Naval Officers will find the arrangements of this Office peculiarly adapted to their convenience while employed on Home, Foreign, or Colonial Service.

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